

ARMY



NAVY

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WHOLE NUMBER 932

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

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THE "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE

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The "Peabody-Martini" is the regulation arm of the Ottoman Empire, and large numbers of them are in use in other countries.

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Officers wishing to procure a sample military rifle can do so at a special rate.

General WHISTLER, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, Feb. 16, 1881, says, in reference to the "Peabody-Martini": "I have used your rifle frequently this winter on game, and think it is the best breech-loader I have ever had in my hands."

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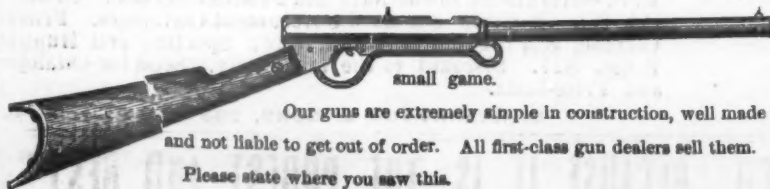
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Please state where you saw this.

H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 X DOLLARS A YEAR.

A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been established in Washington at No. 1411 G Street, nearly opposite the entrance to the Riggs House, and within one block of the Treasury Building. Files of daily and other papers are kept there, and officers visiting Washington are invited to call. Readers of the JOURNAL, desiring information concerning matters of interest to them at the Capital, can address communications by letter or telegraph to our Washington Office, where they will receive the prompt attention of an officer of the Army, whose familiarity with the routine of the departments may be found of service to them.

NINETEEN years ago, on the 24th of April, 1862, the fleet of Farragut, led by the gallant Bailey, passed the forts and defences below New Orleans, and the next morning anchored in front of the city and demanded its surrender. The glowing accounts published at the time of this great event, which was the entering wedge that dismembered the hollow confederacy, still live in the memory of middle-aged men, but are only dimly known or remembered by the youths of to-day. It is fit, therefore, that they should be recalled, on the occasion of the inauguration of a statue in Washington to the great chief who controlled the movement of that fleet. It is also a good time to remind our legislators of the fact that although near a score of years have passed, and a majority of the victors have passed on to another world, a balance of near \$200,000 bounty money, which the courts have decreed to be justly due them, still remains unpaid, because there is no money in the Treasury unappropriated from which it can be paid, and Congress has neglected to appropriate it.

In another column we publish a list of the officers of Farragut's fleet. It shows that 60 have died; that 79 remain in the service; and that the remainder, by far the larger number, are no longer in the service, have resigned, or been honorably discharged, or dismissed. The manner in which these last have left the service is given as accurately as can be derived from an examination of the Navy Register for the last score of years.

At the next session of Congress it is proposed to take steps to commemorate in a proper and public manner the recurring anniversaries of the birthday of the present form of the flag of the U. S., as adopted and established by Congress in 1818.

It is said that the Army Medical Examining Board which has been so long in session in New York City, will shortly be dissolved.

REPORTS from the recruiting depot, at David's Island, indicate that the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Gilbert, 7th Infantry, is energetically carrying out many improvements in the nature of reforms, and is slowly but surely doing away with many questionable customs, familiar to those acquainted with the workings of recruiting depots.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent of the JOURNAL sends extracts from several of the newspapers of that city, describing the last honors paid to the memory of the late Commander McDougal, as described in our special letter from that city last week. The *Alta California* says: "The road from the landing to the cemetery was a route of roses. Arriving at the cemetery, the funeral services were read by the Chaplain of the Yard, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Oakland, who had united Comdr. McDougal in marriage and had baptized all his children, delivered a most impressive discourse. It was a singular coincidence that the burying ground wherein the remains were interred, was laid out many years ago by Rear Admiral McDougal, the father of the deceased, while Commandant of the Yard. Business at the Yard was entirely suspended for the day, and the grief and mourning among all classes were universal, for Commander McDougal was universally beloved. In this city, flags were displayed at half mast on the Merchants' Exchange building, and on all of the principal hotels, and along the city front and on the shipping in the harbor." The *News Letter* says: "After twenty-five years of active service in the Navy, embracing the whole of the civil war, and duty on almost every sea, it was said that his eventful career should be cut short at a

time when it gave promise of greater achievements. He was a man of rare ability in his profession and was universally beloved by his brother officers. His amiability was proverbial in the Navy and in the circles in which he moved in this city. His five years' residence in this city and neighborhood had made him hosts of friends, and there is no one of them that will not lament his untimely death."

The deadlock in the Senate leaves the 1st U. S. Artillery virtually without a head. Col. Dent is on sick-leave; Major Best, the next for Lieut.-Colonel, awaits confirmation of his promotion by the Senate; Major Mendenhall is in command of Fort Columbus, and is the senior officer on duty with the regiment, but, of course, not at headquarters; Major Frank is on the Whittaker Court. Adjutant J. M. K. Davis, however, is fully competent to see that things go on with regularity and promptness.

The official Army Register for 1881 made its appearance on Tuesday of this week, April 19. The promotions and casualties subsequent to Jan. 1, 1881, will be issued in a separate General Order. They have all appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, so that the new register can be corrected down to date by a reference to a file of the paper. As the Register does not give the changes since Jan. 1, the last two lines of the index, which locates them on page 806, should be stricken out, and the number of the page referred to in the next line above changed to 811. The plan of the Register is the same as that of last year, which was first adopted in the Register of 1879.

The new register shows a minute attention to minor details not hitherto observed: as, for instance, under the artillery regiments, the words "letter of company" are changed to "letter of battery;" and the light battery of each regiment is indicated by an asterisk with explanatory note. Its accuracy in details will strike those who are accustomed to a critical study of such works.

The *Leavenworth Times* says: "It has been rumored that the 19th Infantry, under command of Gen. Smith, will shortly be ordered to the White River Agency, and that the 6th Infantry, commanded by Gen. McCook, will be ordered to Fort Leavenworth."

THE death of James H. Nelson, late Major and Paymaster U. S. Army, occurred at Albany, April 19. Pneumonia is said to have been the immediate cause of death. It is useless to attempt to conceal the unfortunate circumstances which attended the latter portion of the service of the deceased in the Army. They are of such recent date as to be still fresh in the public mind; but while his fall is to be deplored, his services should not be forgotten. He entered the Army as an additional paymaster, Feb. 23, 1864, and was appointed a major and paymaster Jan. 17, 1867. During his 17 years of service he performed many important and meritorious duties with a due sense of his responsibilities; the weakness which culminated in his separation from the Army is deeply to be regretted. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

THE detail of marines from the Norfolk Navy-yard to be present at the unveiling of the Farragut statue, will be accompanied by Lieuts. L. C. Webster and L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.

PAYMASTER C. I. WILSON, U. S. Army, is expected to arrive in New York in a few days, for duty at that point, relieving Paymaster P. P. G. Hall, who goes to the Platte.

ADVISES from Aspinwall to the National Board of Health report the existence of small pox at that port and of yellow fever at Panama.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU, U. S. Consul General at London, sailed this week in the steamer *Bothnia* to resume his official duties.

A BROWNSVILLE (Texas) despatch, of April 16, says: Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, is visiting Matamoras. The United States military and civil authorities paid him a visit in Matamoras, which honor he returned to-day. He was met on the Mexican side of the river by a barge in charge of United States Army officers and escorted to the Administration Building at Fort Brown, where he was cordially received by Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, commanding, and officers. A salute was fired, the Mexican national anthem played

by the band, and the Mexican colors were run up on the flag-staff. Gen. Diaz reviewed the troops. A second salute was fired on his departure.

IN answer to a query we will say that the case of Gen. Thomas J. Wood v. The United States, appealed to the Supreme Court from the Court of Claims, will not be reached for two years, several hundred cases preceding it upon the docket of the court. The Court of Claims pointed out in this case the distinction between rank and command, and decided that Congress may retire an officer upon a rank different from that which attaches to his office by general laws; and may change the mere rank of an officer, on the active or retired list, at pleasure, without coming in conflict with the Constitution.

THE Attorney-General has this week decided to take an appeal in the Tyler case, and officers interested will now have to await the determination by the Supreme Court of the points of law decided by the Court of Claims. Many officers have a nice little plum in prospect, the claims in some cases amounting to from one to two thousand dollars. There is no telling how the Supreme Court will regard the matter, and the pleasant anticipations of additional spending money must wait upon its slow deliberations.

Gov. ROBERTS, of Texas, has approved a Confederate soldiers' land pension bill passed by the Legislature of that State, and the Austin correspondent of the *Galveston News* predicts that it will probably dispose of the vacant public domain in a very short time.

GEN. J. H. BAINBRIDGE, British army, a veteran of the Peninsular war, recently died at the age of 90.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE is said to have notified Mayor Grace, of New York, that he has been assured by the Navy Department that if appointed as Superintendent of Street-cleaning under the proposed Street-cleaning bill, he will be granted a leave of absence by the department in order to accept the position.

A COMMITTEE representing the State of Tennessee have invited President Garfield and Gen. Hancock to visit the Nashville Exposition next fall. Gen. Hancock has the matter under consideration.

ADMIRAL GEORGE WILLIAMS, British navy, died recently at Penzance, aged 76.

GEN. BOYER, of France, who was one of the body guard of Louis XVIII., in 1814, and gained high distinction in Algeria, died recently, aged 84.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and two lady friends, accompanied by Colonel Rockwell, visited the City Hall, N. Y., April 20, and were shown through the building. The ladies were introduced to Mayor Grace.

THE Senate recently passed a resolution, on motion of Mr. McMillan, that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the report, dated Sept. 11, 1880, of the officer in charge of the United States testing machine upon the resistance to internal pressures of thick hollow cylinders of American cast iron, and of similar cylinders when lined with coiled wrought iron and bronze tubes.

CAPT. AND BVT. MAJOR G. P. HOUSTON, U. S. M. C., late fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Station, is now in Washington looking after his promotion to Major (vice Dawson), to which rank he has been confirmed by the Senate, "subject to examination." As the Major has been unable to march for many years, owing to an incurable malady which affects his lower limbs, he desires the physical examination to be waived.

Secretary Hunt issued a general order for all officers of the Navy in Washington to assemble at the Navy Department at 11.30 A. M. on the 25th, in "service dress uniform for official visits," to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of the late Admiral Farragut. Many of the survivors of the actions of New Orleans and Mobile serving under Admiral Farragut, among the number some of the more prominent and representative officers of the Navy, having expressed a preference to take part in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue at the square rather than in the procession, the programme has been modified, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the "survivors" will not appear as such in the procession.

THE ARMY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Comm'r-in-Chief.*
Robert T. Lincoln, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. *Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General.*
Henry T. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan, Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, D, I, K, and L, 4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 8th,
15th Inf.; 15th, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 10th Inf.; A, B, C,
D, E, F, H, and K, 23d Infantry.

District of the Yellowstone.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;
Hdqs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry; Hdqs,
St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and
25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,
commanding District; Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut.
George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry.
Hdqs a Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook;
Hdqs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock; Hdqs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock;
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and M, 2d Artillery;
3d Artillery; I, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col.
5th Artillery; Hdqs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor,
A. A. G.

Troops.—3th Artillery, excepting "C."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding; Hdqs New Or-
leans, La. Major T. M. Vincent, Adj.-Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie,
Col. 4th Cav., commanding; Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. D. C.
and A. A. G.; Hdqs, Little Rock, Ark.

Troops.—C, E, F, G, H, and I, 4th Cavalry; E, G, and L, 2d
Artillery; I and K, 19th Infantry; G and I, 23d Infantry; 24th
Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur;
Hdqs, San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; F, 2d Artillery; 1st, 16th, 20th,
and 23d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General Irvin McDowell; Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Troops.—C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and
L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank
Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry; Hdqs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.
Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and
M, 4th Artillery; 3d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox,
Colonel 12th Infantry; Hdqs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.
Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.

Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard; Hdqs, West Point, N. Y.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.

Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments
of cavalry and artillery.

* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.
David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lieut. Col. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf. Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Surg. Geo. J. Jaquett, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.
Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 22d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 25th Inf.
Capt. John F. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebslein, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

RENDERVOUS.
Baltimore, Md., 219 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. F. Ferris, 4th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Bunt, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 319 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 280 Penn ave. Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Inf.
Richmond, Va., 1408 Main st. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. THOS. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
THOS. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.
JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. N. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.
Capt. Geo. F. Fouts, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.
Captains L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Hosi. Bishop, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 8th Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.

RENDERVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
New York City, 171 Hudson st. Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 29 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Louisville, Ky., 196 1st st. Capt. H. W. Weesels, Jr., 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87½ S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 111 S. O'Keefe st. Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.
N. Y. Branch, 375 Canal st. 1st Lt. W. C. Rawolle, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 521 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bonnas, 1st Cav.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., April 19, 1881.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of Congress:

I. An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across
the Potomac River at or near Georgetown in the District
of Columbia, and for other purposes. Approved Feb.
23, 1881.

II. An Act for the relief of J. Scott Payne. Approved
March 2, 1881.

III. An Act for the relief of citizens of Montana who served
with the United States troops in the war with the Nez
Perces, and for the relief of the heirs of such as were
killed in such service. Approved March 3, 1881.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of War to in-
vestigate the claim of the State of Florida against the
United States for expenditures made in suppressing
Indian hostilities in said State between the years 1855
and 1860, and to report the result of such investigation
to Congress. Approved March 3, 1881.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF SOUTH, April 12, 1881.

The attention of this command is called to the terms of
par. 436, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863, which
provide that "an order will state at the head the source,
place, and date, and at the foot the name of the commander
who gives it." The term Headquarters designates the
source, and will be used, and so much of General Orders No.
4, Hdqs Dept. of the South, dated Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11,
1876, as provides to the contrary is revoked. (As this order
is in conflict with a recent decision of the General of the
Army, it will doubtless be revoked.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF WEST POINT, April 14, 1881.

Publishes regulations for the organization of the Fire De-
partment and the government of the Corps of Cadets and the
several detachments of this command in case of fire.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, April 9, 1881.

Announces the extension of the Military Reservation at
Fort Wingate, N. M., announced in G. O. 7, Hdqs Dept. of
Missouri, April 4, 1870. The extension contains thirty square
miles.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 23, 1881.

Publishes an order collated from the reports of target
practice for the five months ending Feb. 28, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—In obedience to telegram of April 14,
from the Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Mil. Div. of the
Missouri, Brig.-Gen. Terry will proceed on Monday, April 18,
to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 64, April 15, D. C.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., will inspect the accounts (disburse-
ments of appropriations) of the following disbursing officers:
Major Nicholas Vedder, Paymaster, New Orleans, La.
Capt. F. P. Whitehead, C. S., Purchasing and Depot Com'y
of Sub., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 13, April 13, M. D. G.).

Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., will, in addition to his
other duties, perform temporarily the duties of Chief Q. M.
of the Dept. of Texas, relieving Major E. D. Baker, Q. M.
(S. O. 55, April 9, D. T.).

Capt. Charles W. Foster, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort
Adams, R. I., on public business (S. O. 70, April 20, D. E.).

Major Edward D. Baker, Q. M., having reported to the
Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Div. of the Missouri, is assigned
to duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Louis, Mo., and will relieve
Capt. William P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, temporarily
performing those duties. The Clothing Depot at St. Louis
Barracks will be under the control of the Depot Q. M. as
heretofore (G. O. 2, April 15, M. D. M.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John J. Clague will
proceed, without delay, to Yankton, D. T., by way of Sioux
City, going also to Forts Randall, Pierre, and Sully, D. T.,
and returning to Yankton, to make inquiries into the number
and necessities of the sufferers by the recent overflow of the
Missouri River, from Vermillion to Fort Sully. Upon his
arrival at Yankton he will temporarily relieve Capt. D. D.
Wheeler, Q. M. Dept., of his duties in the Sub. Dept. (S. O.
63, April 14, D. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Thomas Kimball, recently appointed from
Sergt., Bat. C, 4th Art., will proceed without delay to Fort
Yuma, Cal., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty
(S. O. 49, April 19, W. U.).

Com'y Sergt. George W. Smith, recently appointed from
Sergt., Co. C, 2d Inf., will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash.
Ty., for duty (S. O. 49, April 19, W. D.).

Major Beekman Du Barry, C. S., Q. M. and Com'y of
Cadets, will proceed to N. Y. city and return, on public busi-
ness (S. O. 48, April 13, D. W. P.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence for seven
days granted A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins is extended five days
(S. O. 69, April 12, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Grant,
A. T., April 20 (S. O. 38, April 6, D. A.).

So much of par. 1, S. O. 62, March 17, 1881, from W. D.,
as relates to Asst. Surg. Henry P. Birmingham, is suspended
until May 1, 1881 (S. O. 44, April 14, W. D.).

Capt. L. W. Crampton, Asst. Surg., Judge-Advocate
G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., May 1 (S. O. 64, April 15,
D. D.).

Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth will report for temporary duty
to the C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 56, April 11,
D. T.).

A. A. Surg. Albert S. Adler will report to the C. O., Fort
Point, Cal., for duty as Post Surg., relieving A. A. Surg.
Joseph E. Tucker. A. A. Surg. Tucker, upon being relieved,
will report to the Med. Director, Div. of Pacific, for annul-
ment of contract (S. O. 58, April 12, M. D. P.).

Hosp. Steward Ralph Wood, Cantonment Uncompahgre,
Colo., granted a furlough for four months from April 3,
1881, by authority of Division Commander.

Hosp. Steward G. D. Belt, Fort Missoula, Mont., re-
enlisted at that post March 11, 1881.

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East will grant a furlough
for six months to Hosp. Steward Henry Honeger, now
serving in that Dept. (S. O. 49, April 14, W. D.).

A furlough for six months is granted Hosp. Steward Henry
Honeger (S. O. 67, April 16, D. E.).

The Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service will grant a furlough
for one month to Hosp. Steward Charles Boiz, now serving
at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., April 20, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major W. B. Gibson, Chief Paymaster
of the Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on
public business, on completion of which he will return to his
station (S. O. 70, April 13, D. M.).

Paymaster Nicholas Vedder will inspect the accounts (dis-
bursements of appropriations) of the following officers:
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M.
of the Div. of the Gulf. Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M.,
Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 13, April 13, M. D. G.).
Paymaster G. F. Robinson will pay the troops at the
following posts and sub-posts, in the order named, to in-

clude the muster of April 30, 1881, making the first pay-
ment not later than May 4, 1881: Fort Brown, San Diego,
Corpus Christi, Fort McIntosh, Fort Ringgold, Edinburg,
and Santa Maria, and all detachments and sub-posts that
are connected with these posts (S. O. 55, April 9, D. T.).

Paymasters Charles H. Whipple and William H. Comegys,
having reported to Mil. Div. of Pacific Hdqs, are assigned
to stations as follows: Major Charles H. Whipple, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.; Major William H. Comegys, Fort Lowell or
Tucson, A. T., as the C. O., Depot, of Arizona, may direct.
Major Comegys will join his station without unnecessary
delay (S. O. 58, April 12, M. D. F.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The leave of absence granted Lieut.
F. A. Mahan is extended three weeks on certificate of dis-
ability (S. O. 36, April 19, Corps of Engrs.).

In obedience to a subpoena Capt. Clinton B. Sears will
proceed to N. Y. city on Tuesday, April 12, as witness
before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqs
of Army, Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 47, April 11, D. W. P.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Major Isaac Arnold is appointed
to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage on
hand at the recruiting rendezvous, Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O.,
April 16, W. D.).

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Superintendent Lyman B. May,
recently appointed, will proceed to Cold Harbor, Va., and
assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, re-
lieving Supt. Edward Taubenspeck, who, upon being re-
lieved, will proceed to New Bern, N. C., and assume charge
of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. John
A. Comerford, who will proceed to Fort Scott, Kas., and
assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, re-
lieving Supt. William C. Hershberger, who will proceed to
Hamburg, Tenn., and assume charge of the Pittsburgh Land-
ing Cemetery, near that place, relieving Supt. L. S. Doolittle,
who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark.,
and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—Major George B. Sanford, Acting In-
spector-General, will proceed to and inspect the post of
Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 56, April 9, M. D. F.).

Quarters.—No public quarters being available for Capt.
James Jackson while on duty under S. O. 155, of Dec. 12,
1879, and of S. O. 4, 17, and 29, series 1880, from Hdqs Mil.
Div. of Pacific—from Dec. 12, 1879, to April 19, 1880—his
station while on such duty is recognized as at Oakland, Cal.
(S. O. 54, April 6, M. D. F.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Henry H. Franklin, Co. L, will re-
port to the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for duty as Hos-
pital Steward of the 3d class (S. O. 40, March 29, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

Transferred.—Upon the mutual application of the officers
concerned, the following transfers in the 2d Cavalry are an-
nounced to date from March 4, 1881: 1st Lieut. J. N. Allison,
from Troop M to E; 1st Lieut. H. C. La Point, from Troop
E to M (S. O., April 18, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from April 1, Lieut.-Col.
Frederick D. Grant, A. D. C. Lieut.-Col. Grant, having
notified the Lieutenant-General that it is his intention to
resign his staff position as Aide-de-camp, on the first day of
June next, permission is granted him to apply to the Hdqs
of the Army for an extension of four months on his line rank
as 1st Lieutenant 4th Cav. (S. O. 42, April 16, M. D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant
a furlough for five months to Sergt. Charles C. Fox, Co. B
(S. O. 69, April 12, D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. E. A. Carr, president; Major
James Biddle, 1st Lieut. G. E. Overton, 2d Lieut. J. Y. F.
Blake, members, and 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson, J.-A. of G.
C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., April 20 (S. O. 38, April 6, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, with
permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, 2d Lieut. A. J.
Russell (S. O., April 14, W. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. G. E. Pond, to
apply for extension of three months (S. O. 54, April 7, D. T.).
Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, one month (S.
O. 12, April 12, M. D. G.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. C. M. O'Connor will relinquish com-
mand of the detachment of recruits, and will report to the
C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 56, April 11, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—During the temporary absence of Major
J. G. Lee, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico,
under par. 2, S. O. 62, Dept. of Missouri, 1st Lieut. M. F.
Goodwin, R. Q. M., will take charge of his office (S. O. 42,
April 6, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—The telegraphic instructions of April 17,
from Hdqs Dept. of Missouri, granting an extension of
seven days to the leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John
Conline, by par. 6, Orders 81, Fort Stanton, N. M., are con-
firmed (S. O. 73, April 18, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

J. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. D. Viole, 2d Lieut. H. O.
Flippier and Leighton Finley are detailed as members G.
C.-M. instituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 52, from
Hdqs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 54, April 7, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward and C. E. Nord-
strom are relieved as members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort
Davis, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 52, from Hdqs Dept. of Texas
(S. O. 54, April 7, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Major G. W. Schofield, further ex-
tended fifteen days (S. O. 14, April 15, M. D. G.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. H. Hunter will proceed to
Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 71, April 15, D. M.).

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger will proceed to N. Y. City on pub-
lic business connected with the purchase of horses for Light
Bat. K (S. O. 68, April 18, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Farragut Statue.—The Band, Light Bat. A, and Bats. B,
C, D, and H, stationed at the U. S. Bks, D. C., commanded
by a field officer, will take part in the ceremonies attending
the unveiling of the statue of the late Admiral Farragut, on

April 25, according to the programme which has been adopted (S. O. 69, April 19, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. J. C. Hoskin, Bat. E, will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 54, April 6, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. A. Day, ten days on account of sickness (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, now in San Antonio, will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 55, April 11, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 52, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 54, April 7, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, member, G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., March 30 (S. O. 38, March 26, D. C.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, having complied with par. 3, S. O. 26, Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, will return to his station (S. O. 55, April 8, M. D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

To Join.—Capt. James S. Casey, now on temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., is relieved from duty at that post, to take effect on April 18, and will then proceed to his station at Fort Keogh, M. T., via the Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. (S. O. 54, April 15, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. S. Kirtland, president; Capt. J. M. Bell, C. A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, C. A. Booth, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young and L. D. Greene, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., May 2 (S. O. 64, April 15, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Edward Patterson and Musician James W. Bryant, Co. F, will be sent to report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for special instruction in target practice (S. O. 57, April 11, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. R. Russell, A. D. C. and Inspector of the Dept. of Texas, will proceed on public business to Fort Griffin, Tex., under special instructions from the Commanding General (S. O. 56, April 11, D. T.)

Capt. Samuel Munson is assigned to command a detachment of enlisted men which will leave the depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Thursday, April 21, 1881, via Columbus, Ohio, to the Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On completion of this duty Capt. Munson will join his company in the Dept. of Platte (Order 83, April 18, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Charles Connolly, Co. G, Fort Porter, N. Y., to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 69, April 19, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Cavalry, and assigned to Troop B, Fort Keogh, M. T. He will join his troop (S. O., April 18, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. D. J. Craigie and 1st Lieut. W. L. Geary, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., April 20 (S. O. 38, April 6, D. A.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 73, April 18, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., will grant a furlough, for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Frederick Meister, Co. B (S. O. 43, April 8, D. N. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.

Leave of Absence.—From March 30 to April 12, 1881, Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. D. C. (S. O. 30, April 11, D. P.)

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. James Brennan, to take effect on the arrival at Camp Porter, M. T., of one of the Captains now absent from that post (S. O. 65, April 16, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Chas. B. Hall will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 71, April 15, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut. Col. Alexander Chambers, president; Capt. George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, James A. Hangey, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Harry L. Bailey, members, and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Patton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., March 30 (S. O. 38, March 26, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner, in S. O. 182, Aug. 29, 1880, from the War Dept., is extended to June 1, 1881 (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, now at Carlisle, Penn., will proceed to Columbus Bks, Ohio, and report to the C. O. of that depot, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving there for the M. Div. of Pacific. On completion of this duty he will join his company in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1881 (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, still further extended one month (S. O., April 19, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The furlough granted Corpl. McClelland, Co. E, is extended ten days (S. O. 69, April 12, D. M.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 16, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Cooper, Assistant Medical Purveyor—Died April 13, 1881, at San Francisco, California. Lieutenant-Colonel John McNutt (retired)—Died on or about March 28, 1881, at Paris, France. Chaplain Jared L. Elliott (retired)—Died April 16, 1881, at Washington, District of Columbia.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

A, B, D, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla. G, Fort McMeritt, Nev. C, Fort Bidwell, Cal. H, Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. E, Ft. Loyal, Idaho Ter. I, Ft. Halleck, Nev. F, Boise Barracks, Idaho T. L, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

A, B, E, Fort Keogh, M. T. D, K, Fort Ellis, M. T. C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T. H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

A, Fort McKinney, Wy. T. E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H, K, Fort Washakie, Wy. T. C, G, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

A, D, Fort Hays, Kas. E, Fort Elliott, Tex. B, I, K, L, Fort Riley, Kas. G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T. C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T. M, Fort Supply, Ind. T.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.

A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb. B, D, E, Fort Niobrara, Neb. M, Camp Sheridan, Neb. C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.

A, F, Fort Grant, A. T. G, Camp Huachuca, A. T. B, Camp Thomas, A. T. H, K, Fort Verde, A. T. C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort McDowell, A. T. D, E, Fort Apache, A. T. M, Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade. I, K, Fort Totten, D. T. B, D, Fort Yates, D. T. L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. F, Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, B, D, H, K, M, Fort Clark. G, Fort Ringgold, Tex. C, Fort Duncan, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex. E, San Diego, Tex. L, Camp Del Rio, Tex. F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M. E, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M. B, F, H, Fort Bayard, N. M. L, Fort Bliss, Tex. C, Fort Cummings, N. M. M, Fort Selden, N. M. D, Fort Craig, N. M. * In the field.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex. E, Grierson Spring, Tex. B, G, I, L, Fort Stockton, Tex. M, Camp Charlotte, Tex. D, F, Ft. Concho, Tex. * Head of North Concho.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G, Fort Monroe, Va. B, E, F, K, Ft. Adams, R. I. H, Fort Preble, Me. C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn. I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., U. S. Bks., Washington, D. C.

A, B, C, D, H, U. S. Barracks. I, M, Fort McHenry, Md. E, Little Rock, Ark. K, Fort Monroe, Va. F, Corps Christi, Tex. L, Jackson Bks, La.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. H. H.

A, Fort Monroe, Va. F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H, Madison Bks, N. Y. C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H, K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal. F, Point San Jose, Cal. B, D, H, Presidio, Cal. G, M, Fort Canby, Wash. T. E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. I, Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.

A, K, St. Augustine, Fla. D, K, Ft. Brooke, Fla. B, L, Fort Barrancas, Fla. F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga. C, Fort Monroe, Va. H, Newport Bks, Ky. * The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

A, Mayer's Spring, Tex. G, Presidio, Tex. D, E, I, Fort Stockton, Tex. K, Pena Colorado, Tex. B, C, F, H, Fort Davis, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

A, B, G, I, Fort Coeur d'Alene. D, E, F, Cp. Spokane, Wh. T. C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T. K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

A, Fort Benton, M. T. F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T. B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T. K, Fort Maginnis, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.

A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F, H, Fort Bridger, Wy. T. C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Colo.

A, B, C, E, K, White River Agcy. F, G, Fort Lyon, Colo. D, H, Fort Garland, Colo. I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T. F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn. G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T. D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

A, San Diego Bks, Cal. E, Fort Gaston, Cal. B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal. G, Fort Halleck, Nev. C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal. I, Fort Yuma, Cal. D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. E, Camp Sheridan, Neb. B, Fort Niobrara, Neb. F, Fort Sidney, Neb. C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb. G, Fort Robinson, Neb. D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. H, I, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich. B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

A, Camp Porter, M. T. D, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E, Fort Bennett, D. T. C, H, Fort Custer, M. T. G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort McDowell, A. T. B, F, Whipple Bks, A. T. I, Fort Grant, A. T. C, H, Camp Thomas, A. T. E, Fort Verde, A. T. D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

A, Fort Hall, Idaho. D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. F, Fort Union, N. M. B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M. H, Fort Craig, N. M. D, Fort Cummings, N. M. I, Fort Marcy, N. M. E, Fort Bayard, N. M. K, Fort Selden, N. M. * In the field.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex. G, I, K, Ft. McKavett. E, Fort Davis, Tex. H, San Antonio, Tex. * At Grierson's Spring. * Camp Charlotte.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T. B, Camp Porter, M. T. F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T. C, Fort Totten, D. T. G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. I, Fort Shaw, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A, C, Fort Hays, Kas. I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T. B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth. * Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex. F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex. C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T. E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks. B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. H, Fort Stevens, Ore. C, Fort Klamath, Ore. I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, Fort Griffin, Tex. D, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark. B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex. E, San Antonio, Tex. * Camp at mouth of Pecos.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.

A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the G, I, Fort Reno, I. T. Uncompahgre, Colo. H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas. F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. E, Fort Reno, Ind. T. B, F, I, Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T. H, Fort Elliott, Tex. C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota. B, F, G, I, Fort Randall. C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.

Special Inspector Appointed.—1st Lieut. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, on certain Q. M. stores, and camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 47, April 11, D. W. P.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., March 30. Detail: Seven officers of the 21st Inf., and one of the 2d Inf.

At Fort Grant, A. T., April 20. Detail: Five officers of the 6th Cav.; two of the 12th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Buford, D. T., May 2. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Victor Biart, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., will assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on April 25, to examine and report upon the qualifications of such applicants for the position of Superintendent of National Cemetery as may be brought before it (S. O. 72, April 16, D. M.)

Company Funds.—In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, the General of the Army desires that company commanders be instructed to append to their Accounts Current of Company Funds a brief note explanatory of the use to which articles other than purchases for the companies are applied (Letter A. G. O., April 11.)

Summer Camp.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will select a company of infantry, from his command, and establish it in summer camp, on the Missouri River, at Carroll, M. T., by the 5th of May, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding material, etc., for Fort Maginnis (S. O. 65, April 16, D. D.)

Relieved From Signal Duty.—The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the Signal Service by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army May 1, 1881, and will then proceed to join their respective regiments: 1st Lieut. John McClelland, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Butler, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav. 2d Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., will be relieved from his present detail for signal duty May 1, 1881 (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

Instruction in Military Signaling.—The following named officers, having been selected by their regimental commanders for detail for instruction in military signaling, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C., during the month of May, 1881, for assignment to duty at Fort Myer, Virginia: 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf. (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: William S. Horton, John Crowley, and George D. Myers, April 19; Theodore Reynolds, April 22; John L. Patterson and William Kelly, April 25; Henry Morris and Charles Mosby, April 27, 1881 (S. O. 70, April 13, D. M.)

In the case of James Grant, late Private Co. H, 11th Inf., so much of the confinement as remains unexecuted on April 24, 1881, is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence. In the case of Peter Kerrigan, late Private Co. C, 2d Cav., so much of the confinement as remains unexecuted on April 17, 1881, is remitted, for exceptionally good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 47, April 9, D. D.)

In the case of William H. Megehe, formerly a Private of Co. B, 4th Cav., the portion of the sentence remaining un-

executed on April 15 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence, and especially for his conspicuous efforts to save property during the recent fire at Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (G. C.-M. O. 5, April 11, D. Ariz.)

Affairs at Fort D. A. Russell.—Our correspondent at this post writes as follows: Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, arrived at this post on April 5, en route to join his company, stationed at Fort Hall, Idaho, and left on the 9th. During his stay here he was the guest of Lieut. J. M. Porter, 3d Cavalry. Col. W. B. Royall, lieutenant-colonel 3d Cavalry, A. I. G. Dept. of the Platte, is here, and will inspect such property as may require his action. Lieut. J. F. Cummings, 3d Cavalry, arrived here on April 7 and departed on the 9th, to join his company (K), stationed at Fort Washakie, Wyo. He was the guest of Lieut. J. M. Porter. Master Lewis Ross, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ross, of this post, gave a social to his many juvenile friends on Tuesday evening, April 5. It was largely attended, and at 12 m. all departed for their homes in ambulances provided through the kindness of Major Lord, quartermaster at Camp Carlton. Evening services were held at the post chapel by the Rev. Mr. Sanders, of Cheyenne, and a good attendance was present. Col. A. G. Brackett was summoned to Sidney, Neb., on April 6, on Court-martial duty, and returned on the 9th. The Brackett Social Club have elected new officers, viz.: G. A. Bossey, President; Powers, Vice-President; Chas. Argosheimer, Treasurer, and S. E. Roberts, Secretary. It is their intention to give a hop on Easter Monday. Rso.

A Voice from Fort D. A. Russell.—Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—Sir: I read a letter in your issue of April 2 signed "A Voice from the Ranks," at Fort Buford, D. T., in which the writer makes some comments on G. O. No. 24. Does that writer mean that this order is not for the best interests and entirely in accordance with the wishes of the enlisted men? It is true that the hardships of a soldier serving on the frontier are fraught with evils; hence the enlisted men of the Army should heartily assist and pray that the said order be not revoked, and that it shall continue in full force and virtue. Surely the enlisted man is not benefited by the sale of liquors at a post, and more, it is not liquor that is sold—merely a vile compound of drugs, the principal ingredient being rank poison. If we are "total abstainers," will we not be more ready to do our duty? If the writer of that article will refer to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL issued March 26, on page 699 he will find a copy of the petition signed by over 200 enlisted men of the post, and up to date we have heard from four other posts who have taken pattern, and not only have the enlisted men interested themselves, but officers have offered to subscribe sums of money to pay for printing copies of the petition and forward them to every post in the United States.

ONE OF THE FORT RUSSELL 200.

April 9, 1881.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Our correspondent at this post writes, April 14: This depot is booming; nearly 400 recruits are here, and with the depot detachment (band, field music, and extra and daily duty men) the strength of enlisted men present aggregates about 600.

Considerable sickness has prevailed within a month past, measles and mumps being the favorite ailments. Two days ago the hospital contained 55 patients, which, together with the "sick in quarters," gives a percentage of not less than 15 per cent. of the garrison under the surgeon's care. A detachment of 30 recruits will be forwarded from here to Texas for the 1st Infantry. With it will be sent a number of mechanics, etc., specially assigned to different regiments in that Department.

A prisoner awaiting sentence of G. C.-M. for theft, parted cable while under convoy, with two other prisoners, of a sentry. He drifted into the breakers of Columbus City, where he was boarded by a brawny pilot of the police force and tugged back to Snug Harbor at No. 1. He was provided with an extra cable chain fastened to his fore and mainmasts.

Major W. M. Notson, the depot surgeon, went to Washington, D. C., April 9, on seven days' leave of absence. While there he will arrange the details of inaugurating a Normal class for training teachers for the Army. It has been found that many of the men forwarded to posts as teachers, while possessing the necessary intelligence to pass the examination, have no experience in conducting a school. The proposed Normal school is to train candidates in methods of instruction and school government. Major Notson some time ago, as Superintendent of the Depot schools, recommended the establishment of such a class, and this has been approved by the Adjutant General's Department.

The Adjutant General has revived an old order that has been in disuse for some time. The recruit, while at the depot, will only receive one-half of their pay. It is calculated that when the recruits pay their landress, barber, tailor, and trader, very little money will be left for them to go on a protracted spree. Last pay day's experience, with about fifteen soldiers in the city jail and twenty in the guard house, has proven the advisability of reviving this order; from its operation are excepted the sergeants, bandmen, and extra and daily duty men.

A serious affray occurred at the barracks between recruits Bland and Weber. Both were terribly injured.

CAMP SPOKAN NEWS.

The usual unbroken tenor of camp life was disturbed at Camp Spokan recently by the sudden serious illness of the Post Surgeon (Asst. Surg. Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army). The Doctor had been suffering for some time previously from a sore foot, rendering an operation necessary, which was successfully performed. The next morning, 18th inst., his condition was so alarming that Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie was dispatched to Spokan Falls by the Post Commander to procure the services of a citizen physician. The roads being in an almost impassable state, made it almost impossible to reach there, one part of it, a distance of 15 miles, having to be made on foot through snow and ice, both going and returning. Meanwhile, by the exertions of the officers of the post, aided by the Hospital Steward and attendants, the condition of the patient improved, but all hearts were lighter when on the evening of the 21st, Lieut. Abercrombie returned, bringing with him Dr. Grady of Spokan Falls, who has since taken charge of the case and of others seriously ill in the Post Hospital, who, by the sickness of the Post Surgeon, were deprived of his efficient help.

Among the social events of the season we mention the "hop" given at Camp Spokan, W. T., by Major and Mrs. Leslie Smith, 2d Infantry, on the evening of the 9th inst., to commemorate the 19th anniversary of their

wedding. The occasion was one which illustrated the marked social qualities of the host and hostess, and was participated in by all the officers and their ladies present at the post, who will long remember it with pleasure.

Also another social evening upon the 11th inst., given in honor of the birthday of one of the officers' wives, on which occasion was rendered the beautiful shadow play entitled "The Modern and Medieval Pantomime of Mary Jane," which was received with immense applause by a numerous and appreciative audience.

The anniversary ball in honor of "The Father of his Country," given by the enlisted men of the post, occurred at Camp Spokan on the 23d inst., and was the grand event of the season at that place. The arrangements for the occasion were perfect, and reflect great credit upon the various members of the committees appointed for the purpose, and the good order maintained is no less a source of satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of being present. Considering the scarcity of materials suitable for the purpose, the "get up" of the characters was surprising, and most of them were well sustained; among them we may mention those of Geo. Washington, Romeo, Juliet, Yankee Girl, and Wild Irishman. The grand prize offered by the managers for the best impersonation was awarded to Private Quinn, of Co. F, 2d Inf., for his admirable rendition of the character of the "Irish Girl" to whom was also awarded the additional prize of ten dollars, given by the post trader. A bounteous supper was one of the features of the evening, and the mirth and frolic was kept up until the following morning paled the brilliancy of the scene. —*Cœur d'Alene Spectator*, March 31.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Agent Perry writes to the Indian Commissioner, under date of Los Pinos Agency, April 1, as follows: "Various rumors in relation to the Utes have of late been published which have no foundation whatever. So far as our observation here extends and from what can be learned of the Indians, it is the opinion that if early action is taken looking toward a location upon fair agricultural and grazing lands, the Indians will, to a large extent, settle down peacefully and give their attention to agriculture and stock raising. From reports and rumors circulated by and among the whites bordering on the reservation, it is anticipated that large numbers will venture in and upon the reserve this spring, from which source may begin serious trouble. In view of this, I consider it essential for the preservation of peace and the protection of all concerned, that a large number of military be placed in the valley of the Uncompahgre, as the number at present here is deemed insufficient."

A despatch to the *Denver Republican* says: At the White River Agency the Indians do not recognize the treaty as binding, claiming that the money paid them by the Government was due them. They are willing to give up the mountains but not the valleys. If an attempt is made to remove them to Utah they will take to the mountains and keep up a desultory warfare. There are five companies of infantry at the Agency, and two companies of cavalry were expected to arrive there soon to co-operate with them. The settlers, who feel no alarm, nearly all live in block-houses. Well armed miners, who are daily pouring into the Agency, declare that they will drive the Indians out if the Government does not.

A Washington despatch to the *N. Y. Herald* says: It is understood that between 1,200 and 1,500 soldiers will be assigned to duty on the Ute reservation, and that every precaution will be taken by Gen. Sheridan to avoid a conflict. The campaign is undertaken not without forebodings of trouble, so that the several commands will be diligent in the discharge of the duty allotted them, and if possible avoid another Ute war.

Butte, April 10th.
Just received by courier from Poplar River as follows: Capt. McDonald with Western Mounted Police and party with three Indians on a nephew of Sitting Bull, have just arrived en route to Buford to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull. Captain McDonald says a favorable report from there coming with him, on their return to Sitting Bull, will undoubtedly insure his immediate surrender, the whole camp staying for Buford on his, Capt. McDonald's, return. I expect to see him at Buford to-morrow, when I shall send you full particulars.

D. H. BROTHERTON, Major, 7th Inf., Comdg.
Another despatch from Major Brotherton gives the same news a little more in detail.

A despatch received at military headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., April 21, says:

On the 18th of April 30 lodges of Maricopa Sioux Indians surrendered at Fort Keogh. The band comprised 47 men, 39 w. men, 35 boys and 40 girls. They had 16 guns and 3 revolvers and 57 ponies. These lodges have been on their way down to Fort Keogh for some time from Redwaer, where they were captured. While they are en route to Fort Keogh, they are classed as allies. It is thought at headquarters that Sitting Bull will come as soon as the difficulties of travelling occasioned by the floods and melting of snow are removed. The majority of his followers have surrendered and he now has only 150 braves with him.

Despatches from the commanding officer of the District of New Mexico, report Mexican troops operating against hostile Indians, and that there are 370 regular Mexican troops at El Paso; and that he has ordered Indian companies and detachments with the cavalry to the Mexican line, to co-operate if Indians are driven north.

Fort Buford, Dakota, April 28.
To Gen. A. Terry, Com'dg Department of Dakota, St. Paul: One hundred and thirty-five Indians from Sitting Bull's camp arrived and surrendered arms and ponies to-day. There are forty-five men among the number. Capt. McDonald, who is here with a delegation of three Indians from Sitting Bull, says Sitting Bull for the first time said last Sunday that he would come in; that he had given his word to the Queen, and I have no doubt he will be ready to start in at once upon the return of Captain McDonald, who will start back upon the 13th. Will telegraph to-morrow after I have had a talk with him. Shall make all preparation to receive Sitting Bull as soon as I arrive at a conclusion with Capt. McDonald, and send out to meet him. BROTHERTON, Com'dg.

By a singular coincidence two powder magazines blew up this week on the same day, April 21, one at Binghamton, N. Y., and the other at Bridgeport, Conn. Happily, no lives were lost, but the window-glass of the adjacent cities was badly shattered.

CAMP HOWARD ITEMS.—On the 11th of February last, Sergt. Otto Pauli and four men of Co. K, 2d Infantry, returned from a five days' hunt on the east side of the Clearwater River, above Jackson's Bridge. The party brought in eight splendid deer.

The troops at this camp were paid on the 24th of March by Paymaster Eckels. The stage in which the major came having been broken down, it was his misfortune to have to return on horseback with a pack-mule baggage transportation. The trip to Lapwai was accomplished in two days.

The third grand military ball given at Camp Howard on the 21st of February by Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry, was largely attended and in short proved a grand success. Capt. McKeever and wife, as also Lieut. Muhlenberg and bride, were numbered among the guests. Dancing was commenced at 8 p. m. and continued until supper, when all participated in the luxuries, after which dancing was resumed and continued until 6 a. m. The credit of arranging ball, etc., should be given to Sergts. Ritzheimer, Pauli, Corporal Aiker and Private Jacquemin, as they worked faithfully and accomplished the undertaking. —*Cœur d'Alene Spectator*.

The *Bismarck Tribune* of April 15 has these items of Army intelligence:

Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, returned from the east and left for Fort Yates Sunday.

Lieuts. F. H. Barry and J. E. McCoy, 7th Infantry, came over to see "The Banker's Daughter" last evening.

Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, left for the east yesterday. He has been at Fort Lincoln during the past week.

Lieut. McCoy, 7th Infantry, arrived at Mandan yesterday with a detachment from the end of the track en route to Fort Lincoln. He came over to Bismarck last night.

Capt. J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry; Capt. W. C. Beach, 11th Infantry, and Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th Cavalry, arrived last evening from court-martial duty at Fort Totten.

Capt. O'Toole, post trader at Fort Keogh, arrived Wednesday en route east. He was accompanied by his wife. They were six days getting from Miles City to Bismarck.

Lieut. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, in the absence of several officers at Fort Lincoln, has been pressed into duty at that post. He will return to Meade as soon as the creeks are fordable.

Lieut. Wm. English attempted to go from Fort Lincoln to the end of the track with some recruits this week, but being unable to cross the Hart river, returned and will not leave for a day or two yet.

Maj. Bates, paymaster U. S. Army, returned from paving Fort Yates Wednesday and took the steamer *Gen. Sherman* for Stevenson yesterday. He took with him a small yawl and proposes to return to Bismarck by water, rather than overland through a mixture of mud and water. The distance is about 100 miles by river, and the major proposes to make the trip down in two days.

Capt. Jas. T. Peale, late 2d Cav., came down from Fort Keogh this week, having been tried by court and discharged from the service. This is the second or third time that the captain has been tried and discharged, but his relatives being men of high standing, he has contrived each time to be reappointed. Governor Williams, of Indiana, is his uncle. The captain is a gentleman well liked except when under the influence of liquor. When in the latter state he invariably persists in insulting superior officers.

The recent order prohibiting the sale of liquor on military reservations will fail in its purpose. The only posts it will benefit are those located on large reservations, remote from towns or the sale of liquors. When the post is near a town the order will be productive of evil. A soldier will have whiskey, and if it is forbidden him on the reservation he will leave long enough to obtain it. The result will be that the guard houses at posts situated like Lincoln or Keogh will be constantly filled with men charged with desertion. The only way to stop drunkenness at military posts is to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and hold the traders responsible for men who become drunk under their jurisdiction.

PRESIDENT HINSDALE, of Hiram College said to a reporter at Cleveland, Ohio:

The Saturday before his departure for Washington, Gen. Garfield said to me, "I have told no man what the composition of my Cabinet will be, but I am going to tell you. It will be as follows: James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; W. H. Hunt, Postmaster-General; Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War; Senator Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior; Levi P. Morton, Secretary of the Navy; Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General." At the time, Morton had been tendered the Secretaryship of the Navy and had accepted, but after the arrival of Gen. Garfield at Washington, he was persuaded to resign, at the instigation, as I believe, of Senator Conkling, and asked for a foreign appointment. It made it necessary for some other New York man to be appointed in his place, and so James was selected for Postmaster-General, and Hunt was put into the vacancy made by Morton's retirement. That is all the change there was about it.

H. B. S., writing to the *Cœur d'Alene Independent* from Camp Spokan, says:

Six sets of officers' quarters, including those partially completed, are to be built as rapidly as possible. On all sides the sounds of the hammer and saw are heard, mingled with the stentorian voice of the master-workman, whose gigantic form is in marked contrast to that of the chief of the department to which he belongs, reminding one of the small, but powerful spring which

sets in motion the larger and noisier pieces of mechanism around it.

Not less necessary—as money is said to be the result of accumulated power—was the visit of the paymaster (Maj. Eckels) and consequent payment of the enlisted men at the post. We think we noticed a slight shade of annoyance pass over his genial countenance as he received the heavy deposits of the men, amounting as they did, to about two-thirds of the sum just paid by him and largely in gold coin. He doubtless thought that his task was as much that of receiver as payer. He departed, however, to make glad the hearts of the anxious waiters at Fort Colville, and, with him, went Lieut. Abercrombie on leave of absence who goes that way to Spokane Falls and wherever his fancy leads him.

We have also to announce the welcome news of the convalescence of our post surgeon (Asst. Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army) after a long and serious illness. During the sickness of Dr. Moffatt the services of Dr. I. E. Gandy, of Spokane Falls, were secured and he still remains at the post. We also have to announce the return of Mr. Rodgers.

COMMODORE JEFFERS, Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued, April 15, the following general order:

The Navy Department announces with regret to the Navy and Marine Corps the death, at Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., of Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Rear-Admiral Lardner was appointed a midshipman from Pennsylvania May 10, 1820, and his whole career in the service was marked by purity of character, intelligence, and devotion to duty. He was commissioned a captain May 19, 1841, and was conspicuous as the commanding officer of the *Susquehanna* in the battle of Port Royal, so much so as to call forth general orders from the Commanding-in-Chief commending the valuable services of the ship and the gallantry of her captain, officers, and crew. May 19, 1862, he was appointed to command the East Gulf blockading squadron, which, however, he was forced to relinquish in December of the same year on account of an attack of yellow fever. July 16, 1862, he was commissioned commodore, and from June, 1863, to October, 1864, commanded the *Wes*; India squadron. November 20, 1864, he was placed on the retired list and promoted to rear admiral thereon July 25, 1866. Among the many important commands which he held was that of governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia from June, 1869, to June, 1872, for which he was peculiarly fitted by his experience and sympathetic nature.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that on the day after the receipt hereof the flags of the Navy-yards and stations and vessels in commission be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the Navy-yards and stations, flagships and vessels acting singly.

Out of every 1,000 recruits enlisted in the British army during 1879, a proportion of 594.0 were laborers, husbandmen, and servants, 101.0 manufacturing artisans, 195.0 mechanics employed in occupations favorable to physical development, 81.0 shopmen and clerks, 9.0 professional occupations, 20.0 boys—a gradual increase in shopmen and clerks, who make, it is said, very excellent non-commissioned officers; and in mechanics, equally desirable soldiers.

The Macrometer, a new range-finder recently tried at Shoeburyness has, we understand, given remarkably good results. The invention consists in graduating the object glass of a telescope according to the magnifying power of its lenses. The distance can be read off the moment the object is focussed. Variation in the sight of the observer does not affect this instrument.

The Chinese government are about to mount their guns, in the forts at the mouth of the Min River, on a double pivot system of working heavy ordnance.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* (London) says: "The *Banterer* class of gun vessels are to be fitted with bilge keels. This is one of the results of Admiralty experiments in naval construction."

EXTENSIVE modifications in the present musketry instructions are under consideration by the British military authorities. The 90 rounds per man, per annum, will be increased to 120. The practice of independent firing will command more time and attention. The volley firing will be reduced. An increase in the number and amount of the prizes will probably be made. Judging distance will be more highly valued, and this practice will, as far as possible, be carried on upon ground varying in feature, and under different atmospheric conditions. The practice at Hythe will also be closely scrutinized, and, in fact, the whole of the regulations under which this important branch of military training is now conducted, will be tested by a committee of experienced officers, shortly to be appointed to inquire into, and report upon the matter.

How soldiers are treated in Russia is told by a recent Moscow paper. A private in the Vladimir Uhlan regiment failed to clean his master's boots to his satisfaction. For this crime he was ordered to be imprisoned in a bath room for nine days. The bath room was exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and when the unfortunate man was placed in it, it had not been warmed for three weeks. No food was allowed to be given him during the day, and in the evening he was found frozen to death. On hearing of the man's decease, his master, Col. Zabolotsky, calmly ordered him to be buried in the usual course, and considered the matter at an end. Laposova's comrades, however, secretly despatched a memorial to the governor of the province on the subject, and an inquiry was set on foot which elicited the above facts. Notwithstanding the colonel's apparent guilt, he is still allowed by the authorities to enjoy the command of the regiment, and the Moscow *Telegraph* opines that he will "slip through the charge" like many other Russian commanders have done before him.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Before a General Court-martial, at Marine Barracks, D. C., March 30, Private Edward Hopper, U. S. M. C., was tried for drunkenness, using threatening and abusive language to officers and non-commissioned officers, found guilty, and sentenced "to be confined in such place as the Honorable Secretary of the Navy may designate for the period of one year; to lose all pay that may become due him during that time, with the exception of \$2 per month, amounting to \$132; and to forfeit all clothing that may become due during the period of confinement, excepting such quantity as may be necessary for his health," which sentence was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and directed to be carried into effect at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn (G. C. M. O. 4, Navy Dept., Apl. 2).

Before a General Court-martial, on board the *Alliance*, Feb. 21, by order of Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, commanding the U. S. Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station, and of which Commander Arthur R. Yates was president, was arraigned and tried William Robertson, landsman, U. S. N., for treating his superior officer with contempt, disobedience of orders, using threatening language, etc. He was found guilty, and sentenced "to be confined in such prison or penitentiary as the Honorable Secretary of the Navy may direct for the term of three years; to lose all pay that may become due him during such confinement, amounting to \$558, except \$2 per month to be paid him for necessary expenses, and the sum of \$25 to be paid him upon the expiration of said term of confinement; and upon the expiration of this term to be dishonorably discharged from the service." The prison on the Cob Dock at the Navy-yard, New York, was designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement (G. C. M. O. 5, Apl. 6, Navy Dept.).

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of April 8, gives these items of news:

Capt. Josiah Chance has, during the past winter, been busily engaged in target practice. He has become so accurate on back shots that it is claimed he will hit a hair 97 times out of 100 at twenty rods range. He was over Tuesday to get a perfect mirror for this kind of shooting. The captain does not think this style of shooting as practicable on the field, but says it is much easier to get a steady aim over the shoulder than in the ordinary way.

Lieut. Churchill, 5th Infantry, who passed through this city this week from Keogh, has in his possession some very valuable Indian trinkets and specimens. Among others is an autograph album filled with drawings by Indians in their own peculiar style. It is a novel piece of art.

After escorting some recruits to the Cantonment Little Missouri, Lieut. English will return to his post, Fort Lincoln.

Col. J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, and Capt. W. C. Beach, 11th Infantry, feasted at the Sheridan House Wednesday.

Capt. Wm. Harmon and Lieuts. Chance, Wilkinsou, and Bell came over from Fort Lincoln via Mandan Tuesday.

Lieut. English expects his mother and sister from Washington in a few weeks.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHIEF ENGINEER GARVIN has reported for duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

MISS BOUSH, daughter of Naval Constructor Geo. R. Boush, is visiting friends in Portsmouth, Va.

ASST. SURGEON OLIVER DIEHL and Master C. B. Underwood, U. S. N., are ill at Norfolk.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Major T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st U. S. Artillery; Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A.; Chief Constructor J. W. Easby, U. S. N.

FRANK DAVIS, U. S. M. C., who originally entered the naval service as an apprentice boy, has passed the required examination and been warranted a sergeant of marines.

MRS. J. H. MAHNKEN, wife of the late Major J. H. Mahnken, U. S. A., arrived in New York during this week.

COMMODORE COOPER and the officers of the Navy-yard and Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, have arranged a series of informal receptions, with dancing, to be held in the Equipment Building, U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on April 28 and May 12 and 26, 1881, from 2 to 5 p. m. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to these entertainments.

THE *Philadelphia Times* says: "Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d U. S. Infantry, one of West Chester's celebrities, has gone to Japan on a pleasure trip. He has a year's leave of absence."

A PROVIDENCE boy at the Annapolis Naval Academy writes to a relative in this city, under date of Sunday: "Yesterday morning, on the naval tactics drill, one of the sailing cutters capsized with fifteen men in it. Every one got out all right though they were nearly frozen by the water." He further says that one man was knocked overboard from another cutter by a jibboom, and had his leg broken. The capsizing of a cutter in the hands of cadets was never before recorded, and occurred this time through the enthusiasm of the cadet in command, who was racing.—*Providence Press*.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office in Washington during the week ending April 21, 1881: 1st Lieut. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cav., on Indian duty; Maj. Theodore J. Eckerson, quartermaster U. S. A., en route to join station; Cap. G. W. Bascom, 13th Inf.; Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, colonel 12th Inf., on duty connected with Department of Arizona, 2d Lieut. and A. D. C. E. F. Wilcox, 12th Inf., accompanying Gen. Wilcox; Col. and Brevet

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts (retired), U. S. A.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav. The foregoing officers were also registered as having taken quarters at the Ebbitt House; Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cav. at the Hamilton House until May 10; Maj. David R. Clendenin, 8th Cav., at 1653 High street, Georgetown; Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, lieutenant-colonel Engineer Corps, on duty relating to engineering work, in charge; Brig.-Gen. H. L. Abbot, lieutenant-colonel, Corps of Engineers, at the Ebbitt House, on leave; Brevet Lieut. Col. Geo. F. Towle, captain 19th Infantry, at the National Hotel, on leave.

SECRETARY LINCOLN, prior to accepting a Cabinet position, was busily engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and his income from his law business is stated by one of his personal friends to have ranged from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum, which is largely in excess of his income as Secretary of War.

THE engagement of Lieut. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, to Miss White, daughter of Gen. Harry White, the late representative in Congress of the Indiana district of Penn., is again authoritatively announced and the wedding day has been set for June.

THE engagement of Miss Huntingdon, of Cincinnati, to an officer of the 5th Infantry, is announced. During his visit to the posts on the Yellowstone in 1877, Miss Huntingdon was one of the guests accompanying General Sherman and family.

THE Secretary of War, with Adjutant-General Drum, Col. Barr, and Gen. McDowell, will soon pay their annual visit as members of the Prison Board, to the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. NEWTON, 16th Infantry, in charge of the supply depot for the cantonments on White and Snake Rivers, at Rawlins Station, Union Pacific R. R., has been relieved and ordered to join his company—H, 16th Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas.

THE Secretary of War, with his wife and family, including Mrs. ex-Senator Harlan, Mrs. Lincoln's mother, returned to Washington from Chicago this week. He has rented a residence on Massachusetts Avenue.

A MEMOIR of Count de Gasparin has been translated and edited, with notes and an introduction, by Gen. O. O. Howard. De Gasparin was the author of the "Uprising of a Great People," and the husband of Mme. de Gasparin of pious memory.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the director of the N. Y. Meteorological Observatory Dept. of Public Parks, City of New York, 1878.

MASTER JOHN P. J. AUGER, U. S. N., has been ordered to examination for promotion.

THE San Francisco *Report* of April 9 says: Dr. McCarty, U. S. N., who has been laid up for several weeks with a badly sprained ankle, is recovering. He is now able to get about on crutches.... Major Frank M. Cox, Paymaster, U. S. A., has been ordered to pay the troops at Fort Halleck, Nev.; and Major James R. Roche, U. S. A., to pay the troops at Fort Gaston, Cal.... Col. Samuel Woods, retired list, U. S. A., late Chief Paymaster M. D. P., left for Europe on Thursday. He is accompanied by his family and contemplates an absence of two years, at least.... Commander George W. Coffin, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife and daughter, will arrive from the East to-morrow. Commander Coffin succeeds the late Commander McDougal as Inspector of the Light-house District.... Col. George P. Sanford, commanding 1st Cav. at Fort Halleck, Nev., is announced as acting Inspector-General Mil. Div. of the Pacific. Col. Sanford and family have arrived in the city, and are the guests, at the Presidio, of Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer. Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Sanford are sisters.... The recruiting rendezvous in San Francisco, Cal., having been broken up, the contract with A. A. Surg. James W. Keeney is, on the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Division, annulled, and Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., will, during the illness of Surg. C. C. Keeney, attend the sick in San Francisco, in addition to his present duties.

MR. J. T. SUTON writes to a Chicago paper that he enlisted in the Union Army in June, 1862, when he was 14 years and 5 months old, and that he served through the war and a year subsequent to it, having re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864, in the regular Army.

AT the Cabinet meeting of April 14 attention was called to the sufferers by the recent floods in Dakota, and it was decided to authorize the issuing of Army rations for two weeks and clothing and supplies. Salt meat is to be furnished by the Interior Department from the Indian supplies, to be replaced by the War Department.

CAPT. BURKE TEELING, of the British army, has recently completed an excellent little pocket soldiers' diary entitled "Military Maxims and Apophthegms of Commanders."

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHBORN and Medical Director John M. Browne, U. S. N., were among the number of visiting brothers to the annual Maundy Thursday meeting of Evangelist Chapter Rose Croix, No. 1, held at Washington, April 14.

AMONG the nominations sent to the Senate this week by the President was that of Gen. Jas. Longstreet, now Minister to Turkey, to be U. S. Marshal for Georgia.

IT is expected that the ceremonies of Decoration Day in New York City, May 30 next, will, as in former years, be materially aided by the presence of Sinclair's Light Battery, C, 3d U. S. Artillery, and possibly some foot batteries from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

AT a recent convention of colored soldiers and sailors who took part in the late civil war, held at Baltimore, a committee was appointed to wait on the President in regard to the condition of colored soldiers and sailors in the State; and it was

resolved that the United States Senate and House of Representatives be asked to revise the homestead law, so that each soldier and sailor can become the rightful owner of a homestead without, as at present, being first compelled to reside thereon, and that the appointment of colored chaplains in the regular Army be asked for.

MAJOR T. J. ECKERSON, Quartermaster, U. S. A., was in New York this week on route to assume his new duties at Boston, Mass. The Major's service in Texas seems to have agreed with him.

A "LIFE of Gen. George H. Thomas," by Gen. R. W. Johnson, is nearly ready, from the press of J. B. Lippincott and Co. It will be illustrated with steel engravings of prominent generals, and will contain Gen. Thomas's official reports of the important battles in which he fought.

ASST. SURG. R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fort Fetterman, W. T., has published two scientific memoirs, of great value, now before us, whose quality may be judged from the following notice of one of them at the hands of an expert, Prof. J. A. Allen, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.—Prof. Allen being the editor of the *Nuttall Ornithological Bulletin*, from which journal the notice is taken: "With notably few exceptions the anatomy of birds has received little attention at the hands of American ornithologists. Aside from Dr. Cones's elaborate memoir on the osteology and myology of *Columbus torquatus*, the same author's briefer accounts of the osteology of the *Spheniscidae* and *Laridae*, and Morse's admirable researches on the carpus and tarsus, the anatomy of birds has been but lightly touched by American writers. It, therefore, gives us pleasure to note the energy with which Dr. Shufeldt has entered upon this new field, the two memoirs here noticed being, we have reason to hope, but the forerunners of others, some of which we are advised are well advanced in preparation. The readers of the *Bulletin* have already been apprised of Dr. Shufeldt's work upon the osteology of the Burrowing Owl (*Osteology of Speotyto Cunicularia* Var. *Hypogaea*, by R. W. Shufeldt, 1st Lieut. Med. Dept., U. S. A. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Territories, Vol. VI., No. I, Feb. 11, 1881, pp. 87-117, figs. I-III.) through the publication of the plates which illustrate it in the number of this *Bulletin* for July, 1880. The thirty pages of text now accompanying the plates give a detailed description of the osteology of the bird in question, setting forth with minuteness and clearness the osseous structure of this rather specialized type of the order *Striges*. The second memoir, in a nearly equal number of pages and one plate describes in a similar manner the osteology of the horned lark, (published in same No. of U. S. *Bulletin* as above) In point of detail and comparison of special points of structure with other forms there is little further to be desired. The well executed plates represent the skeleton of each species as a whole and also the principal bones in detail. As memoirs of descriptive osteology these papers merit high praise and may well be welcomed as valuable contributions in a little worked field."

LIEUT.-COL. W. MYERS, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Belcher, Q. M. Dept., and Capt. P. M. Boehm, retired, registered last week at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Missouri.

MAJOR J. S. CONRAD, 17th Inf., returning from leave of absence, passed through Chicago last week and registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Missouri.

CAPT. S. BAKER, 6th Inf., returning to White River, Col., from leave of absence, passed through Chicago last week.

REV. WM. FOSTER MORRISON, M. A., who has been nominated for a chaplaincy in the Navy, was born in Montgomery, Alabama, Oct. 25, 1850. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and of the General Theol. Seminary, New York City. His first permanent charge was in Baltimore, as Rector of the Church of our Saviour, where he labored for two and a half years. For more than a year he has been assistant minister in the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C. Mr. Morrison is a son of the Rev. J. H. Morrison, D.D., a clergyman of high distinction in the Episcopal church. For many years he was well known as the rector of large churches in Richmond, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Baltimore, Md., and Lexington, Ky. He is now in a country parish in Virginia.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the JOURNAL as follows: "On Wednesday evening, April 6, the drama 'Meg's Diversion' was presented by the officers and ladies of Fort Hays. The play was given in the post theatre, which has just been completed, and is a great credit to the post. The part of the heroine 'Meg' was taken by Mrs. Lient. Lockett, and her rendition of it was pronounced perfect. In addition to her many other accomplishments, Mrs. Lockett possesses great talent for amateur theatricals, and this taste was strikingly displayed on the present occasion. To her talent in 'making up' the different members of the troupe is largely due the success of the evening. 'Meg' was well supported by Lieut. Lockett, 4th Cavalry, as 'Jasper' the mechanic, who scored a decided success in his representation of the simple-minded carpenter. During one scene between 'Meg' and 'Jasper,' several of the audience were affected to tears. Mr. Joe Wilson as 'Farmer Crow' made that character one long to be remembered by the audience, and with his quaint speech, top boots and whip, made a fine picture of a bluff old English farmer. 'Roland Pidgeon,' the gentleman brother of 'Jasper,' was very successfully represented by Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cavalry, while Lieut. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, as 'Sir Ashley Merton, Bart.,' could not have been excelled. His acting and appearance both sustained the character to perfection. Lieut. Van Deusen, 4th Cavalry, played the part of 'Lawyer Eytan' in a way not to be surpassed, and astonished everybody by the legal atmosphere which surrounded him while on the stage. Mrs. Capt. Lee as the

designing 'Widow Netwell' impersonated that character in a most excellent manner. Miss Florence Munn as 'Cornelia' won an enviable success in that difficult part. She succeeded in rendering very interesting and entertaining a part originally rather the reverse of such. A pleasant event of the evening was the presentation to Miss Munn, during the second act, of an elegant basket of very choice and beautiful flowers. Great credit is due Lieut. Eckerson, under whose management the stage was constructed, and scenery painted. Under his energetic and skilful supervision results were attained which exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The entertainment was pronounced by many of the audience to be the best exhibition of amateur theatricals they had ever witnessed. After the play, a hop was given in the post hospital, with an elegant supper furnished by the ladies of the post, both of which were much enjoyed by the members of the garrison and a number of invited guests from Hays city."

CARDS have been issued for the wedding of Dr. Graeme Hammond, son of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A. (retired list), to Miss Louisa D. Elsworth, daughter of Edward Elsworth, of New York, which takes place at Trinity Church, that city, April 27.

THE Signal Corps in Washington will form a part of the procession at the unveiling of the Farragut statue on Monday next. The Corps will be formed in four companies commanded by the officers on duty at Fort Whipple, and will be led by Gen. Hazen and staff. The order for officers on duty with the Signal Corps for the ensuing year will be published next week.

COMMODORE R. L. LAW returned to Washington on 18th April from an official visit to the Pensacola Navy-yard.

COMMANDER J. CRITTENDEN WATSON has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to escort Mrs. Farragut to Washington. She will be a guest at the White House during the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue.

A BODY of thirty marines left Norfolk by the steamer *Jane Mosely*, on Tuesday last, to join the battalion at the Headquarters of the Corps, which is to participate in the Farragut parade.

MAJOR G. C. GOODLOE, Paymaster, has returned from California, and Major Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, contemplates another visit to the Pacific Coast.

CORPORAL JOHN BAGLEY, of the guard of the *Kearsarge*, has been admitted to the Norfolk Naval Hospital with a fracture of the collar bone.

THE *Yellowstone Journal*, of April 2, says: The many friends of Lieut. Col. Gibson, of the 3d Infantry, formerly Major of the 5th Infantry, at Fort Keogh, will regret to learn that he has received leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of eleven months, on surgeon's certificate of ill health. Mrs. Gibson is also out of health, having recently had a hemorrhage from the lungs. The air of Missoula does not seem to have agreed with them as well as that of the Yellowstone Valley. . . . Kenneth Price, bandmaster at Ft. Keogh, informs us that with the approval of the proper authorities, the post band will give evening out-door concerts in the park this summer. Keogh band stands to-day without a peer among regimental bands, and to enjoy its music at very slight expense this summer will be a treat anxiously looked for.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* says: Lieut. J. F. Cummings, 3d Cavalry, is stopping at Fort D. A. Russell. . . . Lieut. London, 5th Cavalry, came down from Fort Laramie on Thursday, and went east on leave. . . . Col. Royall, Inspector General of the Department of the Platte, came out to Fort Russell, Wednesday, on a regular inspection tour. . . . General A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, commanding Fort D. A. Russell, went down to Sidney on Thursday at a witness in a General Court-martial. . . . Transportation has been sent to Camp Sheridan to move the troops and supplies now there to Fort Robinson. . . . Orders are again issued to remove the Hdqrs. Department of the Platte, from Fort Omaha to the city, and the officers of the department staff are engaged in house hunting. There are no buildings yet available for the headquarters offices, and they will hardly be moved down before the middle of June. The sum of \$30,000 is to be spent at Ft. Omaha putting quarters in repair, and after department headquarters move away, there will be a larger command of troops placed at the post. Gen. Sheridan and the Secretary of War are backing up this move, in the interest of economy, and Gen. Sherman violently opposes it, on the ground that service in cities demoralizes officers of the Army. According to this idea, there is at least one city in the country where much demoralization prevails.

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of April 7, says: The U. S. recruiting rendezvous at San Francisco has been broken up. . . . Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., returned from San Francisco on the steamer which arrived Monday. . . . Surgeon C. L. Heizmann arrived at the post from the East last week, after several months absence. . . . It is said that Capt. Lawson, of the U. S. coast survey service, will return to duty and residence on Puget Sound. . . . Capt. W. H. Rexford, for many years in command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., has been ordered to Indianapolis. . . . Gen. G. B. Dandy, disbursing quartermaster, came over from Portland last Thursday and visited headquarters. . . . Major Sanford, 1st Cavalry, has been announced as Acting Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Pacific. . . . Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., stationed at Fort Canby, has obtained two months' sick leave, and will go to California. . . . Lieut. James Ulio, 2d Infantry, stationed at Camp Spokane, has been granted eight months' leave, with permission to go beyond the seas. . . . Lieut. T. W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps, will leave for San Francisco on to-morrow's steamer, taking with him the new map

of the Department just finished. . . . The Government Engineers Department of this coast are now having built a steam tug at Portland, for use in surveys of the Columbia river and its tributaries. It will be completed this month. . . . Dr. T. E. Wilcox, surgeon at Boise Barracks, has classified all the plants in Idaho, according to the best authorities. He reports one plant new to botanists, and Prof. Gray has named it after the doctor, as its discoverer. . . . Surgeon Ely McClellan will change from Fort Lapwai to Vancouver Barracks; Surgeon Bartholf goes from Fort Coeur d'Alene to Fort Lapwai; Surgeon R. G. Ebert will be stationed temporarily at Fort Lapwai until his arrival there; Surgeon Heizmann changes from Vancouver to Fort Townsend; and Surgeon Spencer changes from Fort Townsend to Coeur d'Alene.

DURING the visits of Secretary Hunt to the New York Navy-yard last week, he made an inspection of the ccb dock, and of the receiving ships *Colorado* and *Vermont*, and expressed himself highly pleased with the excellent condition he found every thing in, under Capt. Gherardi's command. On his second visit, last Saturday, he, with Mrs. Hunt, and his niece, Miss McCook, were entertained with a lunch given by Capt. Gherardi on the *Colorado*. The Hon. Secretary paid a high compliment to the marines, who were paraded in full dress uniform to receive him on the dock, for their good appearance, and for their excellent soldierly bearing. On Sunday last, during the regular inspection of the marines by their commanding officer, Capt. Bishop, a few remarks were made to the guard by Capt. Gherardi, who told them in how complimentary a way the Hon. Secretary had spoken of them for their general appearance during both of his visits to the ship.

AMONG the real estate speculations on foot in Washington is one which contemplates the division of the large and valuable "Stone estate" on the northern boundary of the city into building lots, and their sale to desirable persons who will improve the property by putting up handsome residences. Quite a number of desirable lots have already been sold, and negotiations are progressing for others. Among the purchasers are Lieut. John D. Keeler and Master Asher C. Baker of the Hydrographic Office.

MAJOR COLLIER, who commands the marines at League Island, has laid out ground for a vegetable garden, and is preparing to furnish the garrison with many acceptable additions to their "grub list." The soil is rich and will yield largely.

OF Commander Gibson's recently published volume of poems, *Harper's Magazine* for May says: "Several of the most elaborate poems in Commander Gibson's 'Poems of Many Years and Many Places,' are distinctively and richly classical, alike in their conception, their form and spirit, their themes, their coloring, and their atmosphere. Especially are classical themes and myths reproduced with surprising subtlety and spontaneity, and with exquisite delicacy and grace, in the two poems 'Persephone' and 'Sibylla Cumana,' in the fine legendary lines inscribed to Empedocles, and in several cantos of the richly sensuous (not sensual, be it observed), Italian tale 'Castellamare.' Many inequalities might be pointed out in these and other poems in the collection, but their sterling excellences infinitely outweigh their intrinsic defects. Worthy of high commendation for their poetic elevation and their vivid impersonations of delicate shades of feeling and character, are the group of nine sonnets, near the close of the volume, to the Brides of Christ, and the fine sonnet on the ecstasy of St. Theresa."

THE *Philadelphia Times* of April 16, says: The solemn roll of muffled drums marked the entry yesterday afternoon into Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church of the mortal remains of the late Rear Admiral Lardner, borne on the shoulders of eight veteran sailors. The coffin was wrapped in the flag under which the admiral fought. The City Troop, with Gen. Grubb commanding, were drawn up with sabres at a present flashing in the sun, fronting the church, on Chestnut street. At the side, in the churchyard, near the tall granite monument, the United States Marines from League Island, were formed in line. The hearse, coming up with the carriages attending, had passed through the ranks of the 2d Regiment, Col. Dechert commanding, with their arms at reverse, looking like Regulars. The pall-bearers, walking by the hearse, were: Rear Admiral Fairfax, Commodore Simpson, Commodore Hull, Col. Macomb, Captain McCauley, Medical Director Ruschenberger, Pay Director Cunningham, and Chief Engineer McElmell. Succeeding them came a procession of sailors in active service, who had sailed under the dead admiral, and following them in turn were the sailors from the Asylum, keeping slow pace, with their swinging gait, to the sad music of the bands. Inside the church there was a solemn service, participated in by Rev. Dr. Newton, the rector; Rev. Dr. Mellitt, from Holmesburg, and Chaplain John K. Lewis. There was a plaintive refrain sung by the choir. No words were said but the simple service. The body once again in the hearse the procession moved, with the sable-crested helmets of the mounted troopers nodding and swaying from side to side at the head of the column. Arrived at the old Oxford Cemetery the burial took place, and the marines at parting fired a volley over the grave.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN McNUTT, retired, notice of whose death at Paris, France, was received at the War Dept., April 16, 1881, was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed a Cadet to the Military Academy, July 1, 1839; was made brevet 2d Lieut., Ordnance Department, July 1, 1840; 2d Lieut., March 27, 1842; 1st Lieut., March 3, 1847; Captain, July 1, 1854; Major, September 12, 1864; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for "faithful service in the Ordnance Department;"

brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865, for "faithful service in his department during the war;" Lieut.-Col., Ordnance, June 23, 1874, and was retired May 27, 1878, at his own request, after having served over thirty years as a commissioned officer. Col. McNutt was very absent-minded and eccentric. Many stories are current of his abstractedness. It is related of him that on one occasion he gave a sumptuous dinner party at the house of a friend, for one of whose daughters he had a strong liking. Everything was provided for him in good taste. The hour arrived; another hour passed, and another, and no guests. Captain McNutt paced the room in a great state of excitement; at last one of the family remarked: "Captain, are you sure that the invitations were sent in time and by a trustworthy messenger?" "I declare," says the Captain, striking his pocket, "here they are. I never sent them." He was not a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association, and he was never married.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE A. KENSEL, Captain 5th Artillery, died at New Haven, Ct., at 3 P. M., April 17, 1881, of paralysis of the brain. He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1853. He was made brevet 2d Lieut., 4th Art., July 1, 1857; 2d Lieut., August 17, 1857; 1st Lieut., March 1, 1861; transferred to 5th Artillery, May 14, 1861; was made Captain, A. Q. M., August 3, 1861; Captain, 5th Artillery, October 8, 1862, vacating his commission of A. Q. M. at the same date; brevet Major, September 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at Chickamauga; Lieut.-Col., A. I. G., November 9, 1863; brevet Lieut.-Col., March 13, 1865, for meritorious service as chief of artillery in Department of Gulf and of Virginia and North Carolina, and for gallant conduct at Drury's Bluff, Va.; Colonel Volunteers, brevet, for gallant services, etc., during war. He was relieved as Lieut.-Col., A. I. G., August 1, 1881. Col. Kensel, at the time of his death, was second on the list of captains for promotion to a majority. He had been on leave of absence from his post only since March 27, 1881. He was not a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

The death of Capt. Kensel promotes 1st Lieut. George W. Crabb to be Captain, and 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Homer to be 1st Lieutenant.

REV. JARED L. ELLIOTT, Chaplain U. S. Army, retired, died last Saturday in Washington, aged seventy-five years. He was originally appointed to the Army as chaplain at Fort Atkinson, September 3, 1845, serving there till January 29, 1849. He then served as post chaplain at Fort Washington, March 25, 1847, till April 3, 1867, and was appointed post chaplain U. S. Army, April 3, 1867, and retired November 24, 1868, for cause not incident to the service. Rev. Mr. Elliott was a minister of the Presbyterian Church. As a chaplain in the Navy in early life he made several long cruises, among which was one to the South Polar seas. His last active service was at Fort Washington. He was a native and resident of the District of Columbia. Of late years he occupied his mind and leisure in literary work, corresponding for the Philadelphia Presbyterian and composing occasional poems. Though not one whose appearance or habits indicated wealth, he left behind him a very comfortable property, and besides providing generously for his natural heirs, kinsmen, and personal friends, made a bequest of \$2,500 to the trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, to enlarge a scholarship in that institution. He left \$1,000 to Dr. Basil Norris, U. S. A.

SECRETARY HUNT returned to Washington, Tuesday morning, and attended the Cabinet meeting of that day.

EASTER SERVICES were celebrated, on Sunday, at Governor's Island, in the little church, which had been elaborately decorated with flowers by Mrs. Hancock, assisted by the members of the families of the officers of the garrison. Mrs. Cornell, known as Miss May Fielding, of Mr. Augustin Daly's company, was the leading soprano in the choir, having gone to the island at the invitation of Mrs. Hancock. The choir was composed principally of the officers, their wives, and daughters, and the musical part of the services was well rendered. The services were made especially impressive by the contrast between the quiet of the island and the noise of the city. After the services General Hancock entertained a number of visitors at luncheon.—N. Y. World.

IN a window on 4th street there is a battle-relic of more than ordinary interest. It tells a graphic story of the bloody field of Chickamauga, and speaks eloquently of Col. William G. Jones, who lost his life in that great struggle. Behind the line of battle of the 36th Ohio, which he commanded, stood two slender cedar trees. The regiment lay down in front of the hurricane of fire which swept in from the enemy. Col. Jones stood behind them, and went from point to point speaking words of encouragement and command to his men. One of the trees, a mere sapling, was lopped off four times by the cannon-shot of the rebels as they discovered that their range was too high, and lowered their line of fire. The other, some nine inches in thickness, was literally filled with bullets, as well as shattered by shell. Under that storm of fire it was a wonder that any one lived to tell the tale, not that Col. Jones fell, gallantly doing his duty to his men and his country. Two months later Capt. J. M. Turner, of the 36th, who served in the fight, returned with his company to the spot to bury the Union dead. The sad duty performed, he brought away a piece of the smaller tree and a section of the other, about two feet six inches in length. There can be counted in it 32 bullets, and, besides, marks of shell work. Capt. Turner has had it handsomely mounted on a pedestal of cannon balls, and surmounted with the acorn emblem of the Army of the Cumberland. Upon this in turn will be placed a fine bust of General George H. Thomas.—Cincinnati Commercial.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

THE 4th quadrennial Congress of the M. O. L. L. U. S. began at Philadelphia April 13, and closed with a banquet on the night of April 14. The 16 years of the life of the order appear to have in no wise diminished the interest and enthusiasm of its members, and the fact that Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock was present as commander-in-chief, no doubt, lent additional interest to the occasion.

The representatives to the Congress from the six commanderies of the U. S. were:

California—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John F. Miller, U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. W. H. French, U. S. A.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Sprague, U. S. A.

Illinois—Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Col. J. M. Loomis, late Illinois Vols.; Captain Richard Robbins, late U. S. A.

New York—Rear-Admiral J. L. Worden, U. S. N.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. Vols.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. N. Grier, U. S. A.

Philadelphia—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral G. F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.

Wisconsin—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, U. S. A.; Capt. J. M. Bean, late Wisconsin Vols.; Lieut. H. M. Jackson, late Wisconsin Vols.

Massachusetts—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. Devens, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. A. Martin, U. S. V.; Bvt. Capt. E. B. Robbins, U. S. V.

The alternates from New York, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, respectively, are: New York—Paymaster G. De Forrest Barton, late U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. Bird, U. S. A. Illinois—Maj. W. E. Furness, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. E. Strong, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. A. C. McClurg, U. S. V. California—Capt. P. D. Keyser, M. D., late Pa. Vols.; Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N. Massachusetts—A. M. Roberts, late U. S. N.; Bvt. Maj. John Bigelow, 1st Lieut. Sam Dalton, late Mass. Vols. Wisconsin—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. F. Ruff, U. S. A.; Captain Nalbro Frazier, Jr., late Pa. Vols.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. F. T. Locke, U. S. V.

In the list of representatives Pay Director Cunningham, as alternate, took the place of Senator J. F. Miller, one of the delegates from California, who was unable to be present.

The sessions were devoted to acting upon amendments to the constitution reported by the different committees appointed on the day before. The most important change was in reference to the qualifications for future membership of the order. It was decided to admit the eldest sons of all officers killed in action during the late war. Other amendments related to provisions securing a perpetuation of the order. It was agreed to hold the next quadrennial congress in Chicago.

The banquet on Thursday evening, April 14, at the St. George Hotel, was well attended. There were a number of handsome table bouquets, the largest and finest of which was in front of Gen. Hancock, who presided. On his right sat Ex-Army Gen. Devens and on his left Gen. Robert Patterson. Other distinguished guests sat near. There were ten toasts: "The Army of the U. S.," responded to by Gen. Grier, U. S. A.; "The Navy of the U. S.," Rear-Admiral Emmons, U. S. N.; "The Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States," Gen. Robert Patterson; "The Loyal States in the War," Ex-Gov. Curtin; "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion," Gen. Devens; "The State of Pennsylvania," Ex-Gov. Hartranft; "The Army of the Potomac," Adj.-Gen. J. W. Latta; "The Army of the Tennessee," Col. J. M. Loomis; "The Army of the Cumberland," Col. J. P. Nicholson; "Our Honored Dead," Gen. J. T. Owen.

THREE LETTERS OF GEN. PHIL KEARNY.

I.
HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 3D CORPS,
HARRISON'S LANDING, 7th August, 1862.

MY DEAR — I learn that you are in this country. It seems to me that you must desire, as a gentleman, to take an active part in this war.

It seems to me that the pride of the Northern gentleman should as strongly induce him to defend that flag of the Great Union as the rebellious bunting does every gentleman of the South.

You have not been militarily educated, and may feel reluctance, lest you be in a false position, but I can place you independent of that. I now offer you the place of Assistant Adjutant-General on my staff, with the rank of Captain, with the prospect of Lieutenant-Colonel very soon—as soon as I get a corps, which, most probably, will be very immediate. All that is requisite is energy and system. I shall be happy to teach you your duties, and have most talented clerks who know all that duty. It is a post of high responsibility, most conspicuous before the Army, and besides bringing one in contact with agreeable foreigners, etc., it does not give the idea of one's identity being lost in the midst of accumulating borders of vulgar battalions.

Please to answer me by return of mail, for circumstances force me to a speedy decision. It was only by accident that I learnt that you were in America. Yours truly,

P. KEARNY, General.

II.
HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 3D CORPS,
YORKTOWN, 29th August, 1862.

MY DEAR — I have just received your answer on my arrival here this evening. I had presumed that you were temporarily absent. I will send on your name at once to replace my late chief of staff, killed at Williamsburg—the noble, talented, dashing Captain Wilson—one whom I admired as a soldier and cherished most warmly as a friend. It gives me great pleasure to have you as his successor. I will send your name at once to the Secretary of War, as I have the right to appoint you, mine being one of the original Generals holding the right to nominate his own staff.

Your prospects will be good, for if the new Staff bill passes, you will have a Majority or Lieutenant-Colonelcy very soon. The duties, too, as Chief of a Division Staff (and I soon must have a corps) gives you a pre-eminence as my representative, and from the responsible nature of the duties, superior to the mere command of a regiment.

Still, my dear fellow, though it will be a duty of easy performance when you once get the hang of it, you must enter, as every gentleman naturally would, with the determination to make yourself, by study, master of the situation, and to ever display energy and military zeal. But if I have passed over many deserving officers to offer you the appointment, it is that I have ever found that we gentlemen by God's creation, were, in times of need, as superior to the common

run of mortals as the game cock is to the dunghill fowl. It has been proven so in this war; our gentlemen have been the first to act and last to give in amidst fatigue or danger.

You will find me surrounded by a large staff of agreeable gentlemen. As to your duties, we have some very intelligent clerks, who will readily carry on the clock-work of the office until you master them and assume, from your own knowledge of the position, the duties involved. Your books are few, the Army Regulations, Hardee's Tactics, Scott's 3d Volume, and Benét's Court-martial, and the hedging yourself with a certain aristocratic reserve, through which may glimmer a bonhomie (*sic*) for the volunteer officer and real heart, for the noble men in our ranks—for our best men, owing to the want of appreciation or mean jealousy of the "shoulder strap" people, are still left in the ranks. I see them there in battle, and I know that they exist, but, unfortunately, I am too far removed, from my having too many intermediaries, to find them out amidst the hurry of our late moves and engagements.

It may take about one week before your appointment is made out. But be ready to join me by that time. Unless you know of some extra showy horse, it is best for you to trust to my getting you a genteel animal for about \$150. Bring few things, but very elegant—a showy uniform and a suit of (Navy) flannel, two blankets—very showy—a portable bedstead, French if it is to be had, an india-rubber pillow and a showy saddle and housings, and an ample india-rubber cloak, of course. But you can get these things in Washington. Gibson in Broadway made mine. But, above all, bring a faithful, showy colored servant and a good groom. As for messing, we are all more or less fitted out as to that. If there is some friend of yours of foreign tastes and travel; I shall be happy to receive him as an extra aide; that is, as a citizen aide for the present, until I can place him somewhere. As you have learnt, McClellan's Army is recalled to join Pope; but I fear lest it may be at least a fortnight before we get up to the front. With best regards and renewed assurance of my great pleasure in anticipating your arrival. I remain, very sincerely yours,

P. KEARNY, General, Etc.

III.
HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 3D CORPS,
PENINSULAR TROOPS, 1st September, 1862.

MY DEAR — I shall be happy when you join me, but our moves are most unexpected and rapid, and as I have never received my baggage from Yorktown, I am most uncomfortably situated. If you apply to the War Department, General Halleck's office, General Cullum, Chief of Staff, will tell you how to join me and give the requisite authority for yourself—and—

You must come complete. I would, under ordinary circumstances, have been able to give you horses, etc.; but from my servants all having left me on leave and thus being separated from me, I fear that they will take service elsewhere and never rejoin me, and my horses are quite worn down from want of forage and hard service, for I use them fearfully.

Therefore purchase horses in Washington for yourself and servant; I shall be able to let — have one of mine, and so, too, for Mr. —, but I should deem it advisable for him to come completely equipped. Your servant will carry on his horse for you an extra blanket and india rubber blanket; you carry on your horse a loose flannel blouse (duster), large enough to go over your uniform (or inside of it). This wrapped up inside of a wide, long india rubber cape rolled in front of your saddle two leather bags, round, a foot long, five inches in diameter, to fasten on in front of your saddle to carry your articles of toilet and knife, fork and spoon. You dispense with holsters and carry your revolver on sword belt. Behind you carry a small horseman's valise, twenty inches long and eight inches diameter, so carry a silk shirt, two others, one pair drawers, socks and handkerchiefs at discretion. You also have a small pair saddle bags of patent leather, the lower end must have light straps to attach the same loosely to stirrups to steady it. In this you put another shirt or two, a pair flannel pants, best drilled flannel (Spencer) vest (at least I do), and thus enable you to dispense with clothes, also a linen blouse and pants. Your servant wants about the same, only he carries an extra large saddle bag to carry cold victuals (we never see our baggage wagons, extra shirts, etc.). The first necessity for an officer is to be able to sleep as he arrives here unexpectedly, and to carry enough to keep body and soul together. But, then again, we have (but we never see them) baggage wagons in mass to carry tents which we do not sleep under—furs and bedding and bedsteads which we do not, in truth, require, and liquors which we sigh after, but never drink, and trunks of finery we don't wear. You may judge a little when I tell you that I have been lugging throughout the whole war boxes of Congress water.

As for Adams' Express (a dirty establishment), they have detained from me, from a perfect dishonest indifference, boxes of liquors, most probably broken into, of high priced wines and liquors, packages of saddlery and clothing, etc., etc., enough to fit out an Eastern Bazar. Never trust to that swindling establishment.

I am delighted that Mr. — came on. I will have him and — as extra aides, and soon obtain for them commissions.

You will find it difficult to learn your duties on the march, but with patience and energy it will come; only, my dear fellow, look forward to laborious work, for if yours is the honor, yours is also the hard task and responsibility. You must learn, and learn, and learn until you can, by a mastery of the duties, save me from all mere labor of routine. To join me, mount your horse and ride out twenty-two miles from Alexandria to Centerville. Be a little wide awake, as there may be guerilla horse. But it is not dangerous, as you have only to dash into the nearest wood and bear to the south of railroad. Our Army is entirely too weak for its duties, and the Peninsular troops in general have lost too much time in coming from the Peninsula. On the 31st, nine-tenths of the troops disgracefully fled. I held the entire right until 10 P. M., as Reno did the left and Gibbon the main road. Hoping soon to see you—Yours,

Captain Morford, Div. Qr. Mr., will bring your large trunk. Bring a bedstead and a camp chair, a liquor case and some sweet chocolate.

The young adjt. the next morning received the following telegram:

ALEXANDRIA, September 2, 1862.

General Kearny is dead. His body is here.—W. S. MORFORD, A. Q. M.

He reported to the dead body of his General at Alexandria.

"XENIE'S INHERITANCE," a Tale of Russian Life, by Henry Greville, is published by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia. A likeness of Madame Henry Greville is on the cover.

THE French iron-clad *Richelieu*, which recently took fire and was scuttled, has been successfully raised.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); *s. s.* stands for Asiatic station; *e. s.*, European station; *n. s.*, North Atlantic station; *p. s.*, Pacific station; *s. s.*, South Atlantic station; *s. s.*, special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (*p. s.*), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, March 23. Is to be stationed off the coast of Peru.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (*p. s.*), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Panama, April 8. Capt. Brown and the officers were relieved by those sent out in the *Powhatan* April 7 and 8, and are returning in that vessel, excepting two ensigns and four midshipmen, who are coming in mail steamer and will be due in New York about April 24. The *Alaska* is going to Callao to relieve the *Lackawanna*.

ALERT, 3d rate, (*s. s.*) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Amoy, March 3, for Nagasaki. Is going to Kobe, and then to Yokohama, where she will arrive not later than April 1.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (*n. s.*), Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived in Hampton Roads, April 16, and off Alexandria on the 18th. While on her way from Key West she lost her sails in bad weather.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Tientsin, China, March 7. As soon as navigation opens will leave—probably latter part of March.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (*s. s.*), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at Piney Point, on the Potomac, April 18, in tow of the *Yankee*. On the 14th experienced a severe gale from N. E. to N. W., accompanied by high sea. The iron straps of bobstays were carried away. The ship worked considerably in her top sides and knee fastenings, forcing the oakum out of the watertight seams of the main deck, causing them to leak.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (*s. s.*), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington, April 18, waiting pleasure of the Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, who is going to Hampton Roads in her.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Smyrna, March 22.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska. To be relieved by the *Wachusett*.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (*n. s.*), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Arrived off Alexandria, Va., April 18.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (*p. s.*), Capt. James H. Gills. Left Callao, March 26. Is to be relieved by the *Alaska*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (*n. s.*), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Was at Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, Feb. 9. To leave about the 20th for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and the latter port about March 24, for Montevideo.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. Arrived at Newport, April 12.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai, March 7. Repairs delayed by unavoidable circumstances. Will be ready at an early day.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (*e. s.*) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Goletta, April 15. The body of George Hopkins, who fell from aloft some time since, had been found at Toulon. Rear-Admiral Howell telegraphed the Consul to have the remains properly buried.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (*s. s.*), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, China, March 7. Going to Yokohama soon. A Hong Kong despatch of March 23 says that this vessel is to go on a cruise to correct the latitudes of the East Pacific waters.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (*f. s. p. s.*), Capt. B. B. Taylor. At Callao, March 12. On the eve of sailing for San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands. She expects to arrive at San Francisco the latter part of May, about which time Rear-Admiral Stevens goes on the retired list.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Alexandria, Va., April 19, seven days from Hampton Roads.

Commander Crowninshield makes the following report: During the passage up the Potomac experienced three days of fresh north westerly winds, during which time was compelled to remain at anchor.

About 7 p. m. on April 12, while coming up the Chesapeake, the link to which the after fall of the 2d cutter was hooked, carried away, dropping the stern of the boat into the water. Boy Burkhardt, who was at the time in the boat, heaving the lead, was thrown into the water. The life buoy was promptly dropped, the ship hove to, and a boat lowered in a few moments, by the officer of the deck, Lieut. Sargent. The boy was rescued very shortly by Midshipman Almy, who took charge of the boat sent after him, and in fifteen minutes the ship was again on her course.

POWHEATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns (*s. s.*), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at Aspinwall, April 4, after a pleasant passage of 10½ days from New York, using one half furnace. Expected to receive officers and men from the *Alaska* on the 7th and 8th, and proceed latter day for New York, touching at Key West for coal. Due in New York April 21 or 22. Official visits exchanged. Prefet visited this vessel April 6. Saluted with thirteen guns on leaving. Arrived at Key West, April 15, with twelve officers and eighty-two men from the *Alaska*. If she reaches New York in time, will go around to the Potomac, so that her people can participate in the Farragut ceremonies.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (*e. s.*), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Left Barcelona, March 21, for Valencia, Cartagena, Almeida, Malaga, Tangier, and Cadiz, thence to Lisbon. Arrived at Malaga April 15.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Sailed from Mare Island, April 19. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (*f. s. s.*), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, China, March 7. Expected to leave for Shanghai about the middle of the month, to attend personally the completion of repairs on the *Monocacy*.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Navy-yard, Washington.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns (*f. s. s. s.*), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 18. *Sr. Mary's*, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (*s. s.*) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Nagasaki, Feb. 1, where she would remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (*s. s.*), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (*f. s. n. s.*), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Piney Point, Md.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (*f. s. e. s.*), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Port Mahon, Spain, April 20.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (*n. s.*), Captain Richard W. Meade. Of Alexandria, Va.

Capt. Meade reports that Daniel Sullivan, seaman, late captain of hold, was severely burned, April 15, and had to be sent to the hospital at Norfolk. He attempted to trim a lamp over a breaker of tar in the forehold, in disobedience of orders. A spark fell in and the whole was soon a sheet of flames. In less than a half minute after the fire bell was rung the crew were assembled by beat of drum at their quarters, and the fire was extinguished with wet swabs. Capt. Meade reports that "as a test of the discipline of the ship in emergency the result was perfect, and there was no confusion at all, and I deem it only just to Lieut.-Comdr. Wilde, the executive officer of the vessel, to say that the *Vandalia* having twice been tested as to her discipline in emergency—once by collision and once by fire—he ought to have the benefit of such credit, as in former days was wont to accrue from the silent labor of a position of great responsibility and drudgery, and I trust the Commander-in-Chief will make known my feelings in this matter to the Department."

Rear-Admiral Wyman forwarded the report to the Department, and requested that notice be taken of the complimentary terms in which Capt. Meade refers to Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Wilde.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter of approbation to Lieut.-Comdr. Wilde.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Cruising. Went to Honolulu. Ordered to relieve the *Jamestown* at Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (*s. s.*), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Will leave Villefrance about April 1, and reach Hampton Roads about May 15 or 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (*s. s.*), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Washington, April 18.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (*s. s.*), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (*s. s.*), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCall. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (*s. s.*) Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MOSTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (*p. s.*), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (*n. s.*), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catfish*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 19.—Master John P. J. Angur, to examination for promotion.

Cadet Engineer John L. Worthington, to the Kearsarge.

APRIL 20.—Lieutenant Benjamin L. Edes, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant John F. Merry, to special duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch, to the *Vandalia*.

APRIL 21.—Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, to the *Mary* and *Helen*, at Mare Island, Cal.

DETACHED.

APRIL 16.—Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Adams, Pacific Station, per steamer of April 30 from New York.

Chaplain Richard Hayward has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond on the 23d of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 19.—Cadet Midshipman John Hood, from the *Wachusett*, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineer B. C. Bryan, from the *Kearsarge*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 20.—Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 21.—Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from the *Alaska*, on the reporting of Chief Engineer W. H. King, and ordered to the Adams.

Chief Engineer W. H. King, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered, by steamer of April 30, to Aspinwall, to the *Alaska*.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the Adams, without waiting relief, and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the *Despatch*.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, from the *Despatch*, and wait orders.

APRIL 22.—Masters W. H. H. Southerland, from the *Kearsarge*, and wait orders.

Ensign Hamilton Hutchins, from the *Passaic* May 3, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

Chaplain John B. Van Meter, from the Portsmouth, and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

WARRANTED.

John W. Burnham a Carpenter in the Navy from March 24, 1880.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to the Adams, and wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant J. F. Meigs, attached to the Torpedo Station, for two weeks from April 22.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, attached to the receiving ship Independence, during the month of May.

To Midshipman Henry S. Knapp, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for two weeks from April 19.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Medical Director Henry O. Mayo (retired list), at present at Cannes, France, has been extended one year from June 1, next.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Professor Joseph E. Nourse, from April 17, 1881, and detached from duty on that date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 20, 1881: Samuel Joseph, quartermaster, March 20, U. S. C. S. S. McArthur.

Jas. W. Price second-class boy, April 12, U. S. S. Constitution, at sea.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1881.

Order.

All officers of the Navy, in Washington, D. C., will assemble at the Navy Department at 11.30 A. M., the 25th inst., in service dress uniform for official visits, to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of the late Admiral Farragut.

Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1881.

Many of the survivors of the actions of New Orleans and Mobile, serving under Admiral Farragut, among the number some of the more prominent and representative officers, have expressed a preference to take part in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue at the square rather than in the procession. The programme is modified accordingly, and the survivors will not appear as such in the procession.

Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICERS' ROLL CALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

APRIL 24, 1862—APRIL 24, 1881.

Those marked *, dead; †, no longer in service; res., resigned; M. O., mustered out; hon. dis., honorably discharged; appl. rec., appointment revoked; dis., dismissed; des., deserted.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD.

*Flag Officer David Glasgow Farragut, died an admiral at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870.

*Fleet Captain Henry H. Bell, drowned at Hiogo, Japan, Jan. 13, 1864. A rear-admiral in command of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron.

*Commander Richard Wainwright, died of fever at New Orleans in command of the *Hartford*, Aug. 10, 1862.

*Lieut. James S. Thornton, died in Philadelphia May 14, 1875, a captain.

Lieut. Albert Kautz, in service a commander (No. 23).

*Fleet Surgeon Jona. M. Foltz, died a medical director in Philadelphia, April 12, 1877.

*Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, died at Harrisburg, Pa., March 8, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Joseph Hugg, in service, a surgeon (No. 23).

*Paymaster George Plunkett, died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1874.

*Chief Engineer James B. Kimball, died at Pensacola, Fla., May 17, 1879.

Master John C. Watson, in service, a commander (No. 33).

Acting Masters †Daniel S. Murphy, res. 1866; †Ezra S. Goodwin, res. 1867; †Horace J. Draper, res. Jan. 14, 1865; †Albert Cook, m. o. Jan. 18, 1866.

2d Asst. Engineers John Purdy, res. Jan. 30, 1873; Edward B. Lathin, in service, retired chief engineer; Fletcher A. Wilson, in service, retired chief engineer.

3d Asst. Engineers †Conrad J. Cooper, res. July 13, 1862; †Chas. M. Burchard, res. July 26, 1865; †Isaac De Graff, res. Aug. 23, 1866; †Albert H. Fulton, res. April 25, 1864.

Acting Midshipman †Herbert B. Tyson, res. a lieutenant March 14, 1866; *Edw. C. Hazeltine, died an ensign at sea, Feb. 17, 1864; John Henry Reed, in service, a commander; †Henry J. Bako, res. April 21, 1866.

Acting Masters Mates †Edwin J. Allen, dis. Sept. 30, 1862; †Thos. Mason, res. Sept. 19, 1862; †Lewis S. Locke, res. Jan. 17, 1863; †Geo. H. Loundsberry, res. 1862. Flag Officers Secretary †A. V. Hercul, res.

Boatswain James Walker, in service retired.

Acting Gunner John Duncan, dis. Sept. 23, 1862.

Acting Carpenter James H. Conley, res. Sept. 25, 1862.

Fleet Capt. Clerk Thomas B. Waddell, res.

Capt. of Marines John L. Broome, in ser. a lieutenant-col.

2d Lieut. of Marines George Heister, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

STEAM FRIGATE COLORADO.

*Capt. Theodorus Bailey, who led the fleet in the Steam Gunboat *Cayuga*, died a rear admiral in Washington, Feb. 10, 1877.

STEAM SLOOP PENSACOLA.

*Capt. Henry W. Morris, died in New York, a commodore, Aug. 14, 1863.

Lieut. Francis A. Roe, in service a commodore.

†Lieut. James Stillwell, dis. a lieutenant-comdr. Dec. 21, 1867.

*Surgeon J. Wintthrop Taylor, died at Boston, Mass., a medical director, having been also surg.-gen. Jan. 19, 1880.

Paymaster Geo. L. Davis, in ser. a retired pay inspector.

†Asst. Surgeon W. B. Dick, res. April 28, 1864.

2d Lieut. of Marines John C. Harris, res. July 31, 1869.

Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, in service.

Acting Masters †C. C. McKay, res. 1862; †E. C. Shultz, res. 1862.

2d Asst. Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, in service a chief engineer; †C. H. Ball, res. Aug. 31, 1865.

3d Asst. Engineers †T. S. Smith, res. July 8, 1862; *J. L. Vanclain, died a P. A. Eng. in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1874;

†J. T. Mercer, res. May 1, 1862; †J. T. Hawkins, res. Jan. 16, 1869; Geo. W. Magee, in service a chief engineer; †John C. Huntley, res.

Gunner D. A. Roe, in service.

Acting Masters Mates †Geo. A. Storm, res. 1863; †Jos. Hunt, res. 1863; *Chas. Gainsford, died in New York May 29, 1880.

STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven, in service a retired rear admiral.

*Lieut. Beigert B. Lowry, died in New York a commodore Nov. 25, 1880.

Surgeon Samuel Jackson, in service a retired medical director.

Asst. Surgeon James S. Knight, in service a surgeon.

Paymaster Chas. W. Abbott, in service a pay director.
Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, in service a chief engineer.
Acting Masters James C. St. John, res. Feb. 21, 1863;
Geo. Dewhurst, appt. revoked July 18, 1865; Lyman Wells,
hon. dis. Feb. 10, 1869; James C. Kane, hon. dis. Aug. 31,
1865; Thos. B. Beckering, m. o. 1865.
1st Asst. Engineer J. E. Channing, res. a chief engineer
Feb. 12, 1867.
2d Asst. Engineers James Atkins, res. Aug. 1, 1865;
Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., in service a retired passed asst.
engineer; Jas. H. Morrison, dropped Dec. 7, 1872.
3d Asst. Engineers Chas. H. Mayer, Jr., dis. May 5, 1868;
B. D. Clemens, appt. rev. Jan. 12, 1866; Jacob L. Bright,
res. Oct. 18, 1870; Joseph Morgan, Jr., res. 2d appt. Jan. 5,
1866.
Midshipmen John Anderson, res. April 24, 1862, below
New Orleans; H. T. Grafton, dis. an ensign Jan. 7, 1864;
John R. Bartlett, in service a commander (No. 67).
Masters Mates Henry C. Leslie, acting ensign 1864, appt.
revoked Dec. 6, 1866; Robert Beardsley, acting ensign 1864,
hon. dis. 1866; Wm. D. Taber, acting ensign hon. dis. Dec.
6, 1865; E. S. Lowe, appt. revoked May 18, 1863.

STEAM SLOOP ONIDA.

Commander Samuel Phillips Lee, in service a ret. rear adm.
Lieut. Montgomery Sicard, in service a commander.
Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, in service relative rank capt.
Surgeon John Y. Taylor, in service a medical director.
Paymaster Chas. W. Hassler, res. Feb. 9, 1870.
Master Francis S. Brown, res. a lt.-comdr Oct. 12, 1869.
Acting Masters Pierre Girard, m. o. and hon. dis. a lieutenant-
comdr Jan. 15, 1869; Thos. Edwards, hon. dis. an acting
vol. lieut. 1866; Eliza Ross, res. Aug. 11, 1864.
Midshipmen Fred. J. Naile, in service a retired lt.-comdr;
Geo. W. Wood, in service a commander (No. 74).
2d Asst. Engineers Horace McMurtrie, res. Nov. 28, 1865;
Reuben H. Fitch, res. April 19, 1869.
3d Asst. Engineers Alfred S. Brower, died at Brooklyn, N.
Y., Jan. 17, 1867; Geo. W. Stivers, in service passed asst.
engineer; Richard F. Hodgdon, res. Dec. 15, 1863.
Acting Boatswain James Herold, died at Washington,
July 10, 1869.
Acting Gunner William Parker, died—1865.
Acting Mat- Edward Bird, hon. dis. Oct. 5, 1865; Dan'l
H. Clark, hon. dis. 1866; Geo. B. Aling, res. 1863; John J.
Earle, Jr., res. 1863.

STEAM SLOOP MISSISSIPPI.

Capt. Melancthon Smith, in service a retired rear admiral.
Lieut. Geo. W. Dewey, in service a commander (No. 25).
Surgeon Robt. T. Macoun, in service a retired medical di-
rector.
Asst. Surgeon J. W. Shiveley, res. a surgeon March 18,
1865.
Paymaster Thos. Marston Taylor, died in New York (re-
tired) July 7, 1870.
Chief Engineer Wm. H. Rutherford, in service retired.
Capt. of Marines P. H. W. Fontaine, res. May 19, 1864.
Ensigns A. S. Bartree, in service a commander (No. 65);
O. A. Batcheller, in service a commander (No. 68); Edwin
M. Sheppard, in service a commander (No. 76).
Acting Masters F. T. King, hon. dis. 1866; Geo. Mun-
day, pro. acting vol. lieut. and hon. dis. Dec. 16, 1865;
Robt. L. Kelly, killed at Port Hudson March 14, 1863; F.
E. Ellis, res. March 27, 1865.
1st Asst. Engineer Geo. B. N. Tower, res. Sept. 29, 1865.
2d Asst. Engineer J. F. Cox Hull, res.—1866.
3d Asst. Engineer Fred. G. McKeen, in service a chief
engineer; James J. Noble, res. 1866; Sam. B. Brooks, res.
Dec. 13, 1865; Henry W. Phillips, res. July 23, 1869.
Acting Masters Mate Henry B. Francis, pro. acting en-
sign and res. June 12, 1863.
Boatswain Joseph Lewis, died at Charlestown, Mass., Jan.
23, 1865.
Gunner William Cope, died in Philadelphia Dec. 7, 1874.
Carpenter John Green, died in Charlestown, Mass., Jan.
12, 1864.

STEAM SLOOP VARUNA.

Commander Chas. Steward Boggs, in service a retired rear
admiral.
Lieut. Chas. H. Swasey, killed in battle on board *Scioto*
on the Miss. river, Oct. 4, 1862.
Act. Asst. Surg. W. G. Bruce, res. Sept. 29, 1844.
Asst. Paymaster Chas. T. Fitch, died at sea June 22, 1864.
Acting Masters Ezra Leonard, died a lieut. at the Naval
Hospital, Chelsea, July 29, 1870; John D. Childs, res. 1864;
David H. Hayden, res. Nov. 29, 1862.
Act. 1st Asst. Engineer Robert Henry, hon. dis. Dec. 29,
1865.
Act. 2d Asst. Engineer James Schultz, res. 1862.
Act. 3d Asst. Engineers E. C. Maylor, res. 1862; Samuel
Robinson, deserted June 30, 1863; Geo. L. Harris, hon. dis.
as act. 1st asst. engineer Nov. 17, 1867.
Act. Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, in service.
Act. Masters Mates Thos. H. Lawrence, dis. Jan. 28,
1865; Silas H. Bevins, res. 1863; Henry D. Foster, hon.
dis. as act. ensign 1865; James L. Blauvelt, res. 1863.
Capt. Clerk E. B. Doshier, res.

STEAM SLOOP IROQUOIS.

Comdr. John D. Camp, died at Burlington a retired rear-
admiral June 24, 1876.
Lieut. David B. Harmony, in service a captain (No. 24).
Lieut. Fred. C. McNair, in service a commander (No. 21).
Surg. Benj. Vreeland, died at sea March 20, 1836.
Paymaster Robt. A. Clark, in service a retired pay director.
Act. Masters John F. Harden, hon. dis. a vol. lieut. Dec.
12, 1865; John McFarland.
1st Asst. Engineer John H. Long, in service a chief en-
gineer.
2d Asst. Engineers Henry C. Bampton, in service a retired
P. A. engineer; E. S. Boynton, res. Nov. 7, 1863; Franklin
K. Hain, res. Jan. 24, 1863; John H. Hunt, died at Mare
Island, Cal., Nov. 21, 1863.
Carpenter John A. Dixon, in service.
Act. Gunner Wm. Ryder, res. 1863.
Masters Mate Charles F. Willard, res. an act. ensign
March 25, 1863.

STEAM SLOOP RICHMOND.

Commander James Alden, died in San Francisco, Cal.,
Feb. 6, 1877, a retired rear-admiral.
Lieut. A. Boyd Cummings, killed in battle at Port Hudson
March 18, 1863.
Lieut. Edward Terry, in service a commander (No. 16).
Act. Vol. Lieut. Thomas F. Wade, in service a retired lieut.-
commander.
Paymaster George F. Catter, in service a paymaster-gene-
ral, retires in August.
Capt. of Marines Alan Ramsey, died in Washington Feb.
16, 1864.
Surg. A. A. Henderson, died in Brooklyn.
Asst. Surg. John D. Murphy, died a passed asst. surg. in
Pensacola Oct. 26, 1867.
Chief Engineer John W. Moore, in service.
Act. Masters Fred. S. Hill, pro. act. vol. lieut. and re-
signed 1866; B. Coggeshall, res. Aug. 12, 1862; Charles
J. Gibbs, pro. act. vol. lieut. and hon. dis. Jan. 5, 1866.

1st Asst. Engineer Eben Hoyt, Jr., died at Annapolis
Oct. 19, 1867.
2d Asst. Engineer J. L. Butler, died Sept. 14, 1862.
3d Asst. Engineer Albert W. Marley, in service a passed
asst. engineer.
Asst. Engineers Geo. W. W. Dove, res. Aug. 10, 1863;
R. B. Plotts, in service a retired passed assistant; Charles
E. Emory, res. Dec. 26, 1867; Charles J. Cooper, hon. dis.
Dec. 4, 1865.
Act. Masters Mates H. F. Moffatt, pro. act. master and
hon. dis. Jan. 1, 1869; J. Russell Howell, dis. March 18,
1863; Wm. R. Cox, pro. act. ensign and hon. dis. Dec. 16,
1865; Robt. P. Swann, pro. act. vol. lieut. died at New York
Jan. 13, 1866.
Act. Midshipman John B. Bradley, killed in battle below
New Orleans April 24, 1862.
Boatswain Isaac T. Choste.
Gunner James Thayer.
Carpenter Hiram L. Dixon.
Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker.
Capt. Clerk H. W. D. Bogart.

STEAM GUNBOAT SCIOTO.

Lieut.-Comdg. Edward Donaldson, in service a retired rear-
admiral.
Lieut. Henry A. Adams, died a captain at Montevideo,
S. A., Feb. 1, 1878.
Asst. Surg. Henry F. McSherry, died at sea a surgeon
Oct. 1, 1867.
Act. Asst. Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, dis. March
25, 1871.
2d Asst. Engineer Chas. E. De Valin, in service a chief
engineer.
3d Asst. Engineers Edward Curtis, res. Feb. 11, 1863;
A. H. Price, in service a retired 2d asst.; H. M. Quigga, res.
a 2d asst. Nov. 26, 1869.
Act. Masters A. McFarland, hon. dis. Sept. 14, 1865;
Graham P. Foster, appointment revoked Feb. 11, 1863.
Act. Masters Mates John L. Staples, pro. gunner, died
June 27, 1871; John H. Field, res. an act. ensign Oct. 29,
1863; Graham C. Taylor, appointment revoked Jan. 31,
1863; S. S. Hazagar, res. 1862.
Capt. Clerk J. H. Reifenyder.

STEAM GUNBOAT KATAHDIN.

Lieut.-Comdg. Geo. Henry Preble, in service a retired rear-
admiral.
Lieut. Nathl. Green, died at Reading, Pa., March, 1873.
Asst. Surg. Somerset Robinson, in service a medical in-
specter.
Act. Paymaster R. F. Ladd, died on board on the Missis-
sippi River June 17, 1862.
Act. Masters George Harris, dis. Dec. 17, 1862; Wood-
bury H. Polye, res. April 21, 1864, now U. S. Consul at
Bardados, W. I.
2d Asst. Engineer Thomas M. Dukeheart, res. March
9, 1871.
3d Asst. Engineers F. A. B. Georges, res. June 8, 1864;
Wm. J. Reid, res. Jan. 29, 1867; Wm. W. Heaton, in service
a passed asst. engineer.
Act. Masters Mates Geo. Leonard, pro. act. ensign;
John H. Hartshorn, pro. act. ensign, died Aug. 18, 1863;
John W. Thode, res. Sept. 23, 1864; A. A. Whiting, res. 1865.
Capt. Clerk Edward P. Preble, res. sick 1863, afterwards
entered the Army.

STEAM GUNBOAT WINONA.

Lieut.-Comdg. Edward T. Nichols, in service a rear-
admiral.
Lieut. John G. Walker, in service a captain.
Act. Surg. Arthur Mathewson, res. a surgeon Dec.
4, 1865.
Paymaster Henry M. Dennison, in service a pay inspector.
Act. Masters Chas. Hallett, hon. dis. Aug. 22, 1865; Felix
McCauley, in service a lieut.-commander.
2d Asst. Engineer James P. Sprague, in service a chief
engineer.
3d Asst. Engineers Joseph Walters, res. June 6, 1865;
Edward Gay, died at Greenpoint, L. I., Jan. 19, 1870;
Robt. P. Hatfield, res. 1863.
Act. Master's Mates Wm. F. Hunt, hon. dis. an act. mas-
ter 1866; Alfred Staigg, hon. dis. an act. ensign Sept. 30,
1865; Frank H. Beers, res. an act. ensign May 10, 1865;
Chas. D. Hammett, Jr., res. Sept. 24, 1862.
Capt. Clerk A. F. C. Neill, res.

STEAM GUNBOAT ITASCA.

Lieut.-Comdg. C. H. B. Caldwell, died a commodore at
Boston November 30, 1877.
Lieut. George Bacon, res. a lieut.-comdr. June 6, 1865.
Asst. Surgeon Heber Smith, res. March 1, 1865.
Asst. Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard, in service a pay-
master.
Acting Masters Edward Jones, res. 1865; Amos Johnson,
hon. dis. an acting vol. lieut. Sept. 14, 1865.
3d Asst. Engineers James M. Benckert, killed in battle
June 23, 1862; Truman Jones, res. May 22, 1865; John L.
D. Borthwick, in service passed asst. eng.; Henry C. Hen-
shaw, res. Sept. 17, 1863.
Acting Masters Mates Geo. Spencer, res. June 14, 1864;
Joseph B. Crane, appt. revoked July 10, 1863.
Captain's Clerk Fitz Henry Price, res.

STEAM GUNBOAT CAYUGA.

Lieut.-Comdg. Napoleon B. Harrison, died a captain at
Key West Oct. 27, 1870.
Lieut. Geo. H. Perkins, in service a commander (No. 10).
Asst. Surg. Edw. S. Bogert, in service a surgeon.
Act. Asst. Paymaster Julius V. Whiffin, res. Sept. 23, 1864.
Act. Masters Thos. H. Morton, res. May 29, 1862; F. E. D.
Percy, hon. dis. Dec. 1, 1865.
2d Asst. Engineer Geo. W. Rogers, res. June 23, 1865.
3d Asst. Engineers Ralph Aston, in service a passed asst.
engineer; Jos. W. Sydney, died off coast of Texas Oct. 31,
1864; J. C. Chaffee, dis. (dropped) July 25, 1872.
Acting Masters Mates James Gillan, dis. Oct. 24, 1864;
Chas. H. Post, res. Feb. 27, 1863; Theodore B. Magee, res.
May 29, 1862; Robert C. Bostwick, dis. June 5, 1863.
Captain's Clerk Chas. M. Burns, resigned.

STEAM GUNBOAT PINOLA.

Lieut. Comdg. Pierce Crosby, in service a commodore.
Lieut. A. P. Cooke, in service a captain.
Asst. Surg. Luther M. Lyon, died in Baltimore a surgeon
(retired) May 7, 1874.
Act. Paymaster C. S. Warren, res. Nov. 14, 1862.
Act. Masters Wm. P. Gibbs, appt. revoked July 25, 1864;
John G. Lloyd, res. July 7, 1863, reappt. 1864, an acting
ensign, and hon. dis. Dec. 1, 1865.
1st Asst. Engineer John Johnson, in service a chief en-
gineer (retired).
3d Asst. Engineers Peter A. Sasse, res. 1865; Wm. F.
Law, died at New Orleans Sept. 24, 1863; John Everding,
res. June 19, 1865.
Act. Masters Mates Wm. H. Thompson, res. Aug. 30,
1862; Wm. E. White, dis. Sept. 30, 1862; Chas. V. Rum-
mell, pro. act. ensign in 1863, hon. dis. 1866.

STEAM GUNBOAT WISSAHICKON.

Lieut.-Comdg. Albert N. Smith, died at Boston Sept. 8,
1866, a comdr. and chief of the Bureau of Equipment, etc.

Lieut. Edwd. E. Potter, in service a captain (No. 49).
Act. Masters Geo. Fernig; R. Price Walter, hon. dis. Dec.
14, 1865; B. G. Handy, appt. revoked Aug. 28, 1862.
Asst. Surg. H. A. Akeley, res. 1864.
Act. Paymaster F. C. Upton, res. 1863.
2d Asst. Engineer Thomas S. Cunningham, res. 1864.
3d Asst. Engineers Augustus Mitchell, lost in the *Wee-*
hawken Dec. 6, 1863; Philip H. White, res. April 27, 1865.
Act. Masters Mates Chas. M. Berd, hon. dis. an acting
ensign Oct. 21, 1865; D. L. S. Roberts, res. May 5, 1862;
Jas. M. Forsaith, pro. act. master and lieut., and now in the
Regular Service a lieut.-comdr.

STEAM GUNBOAT KINCO.

Lieut.-Comdg. Geo. M. Ransom, in service a commodore.
Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie, killed in battle on the Island of
Formosa a lieut.-comdr. June 13, 1867.
Asst. Surg. A. S. Oberly, in service a surgeon.
Act. Asst. Paymaster Henry W. Diman, res. Aug. 13, 1862,
now U. S. Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.
Act. Masters Oliver Colburn, hon. dis. Dec. 4, 1866; L.
A. Brown, hon. dis. Feb. 18, 1866.
2d Asst. Engineer F. S. Wilkie Cragg, dis. June 27, 1864.
3d Asst. Engineer James Maughlin, res. Aug. 11, 1865;
C. F. Hollingsworth, res. Nov. 18, 1865; C. J. MacCon-
nell, in service a passed asst. engineer.
Act. Masters Mates Wm. S. Keen, hon. dis. May 12, 1865;
John Bartol, Jr., hon. dis. an act. ensign Oct. 12, 1865;
Geo. A. Faunce, hon. dis. an act. ensign Nov. 11, 1865;
Walter H. Davis, res. June 16, 1863.

STEAM GUNBOAT KENNEDIC.

Lieut.-Comdr. John H. Russell, in service a capt. (No. 14).
Lieut. Francis B. Blake, res. a lieut.-comdr. June 15, 1870,
and now a banker in London house, Kidder, Peabody and Co.
Act. Masters Henry C. Wade, died at Pensacola Sept. 12,
1867; William Brooks, died at Key West May 16, 1863.
Asst. Surgeon Chas. H. Perry, res. May 9, 1865.
Act. Asst. Paymaster C. L. Burnett, res. 1865.
2d Asst. Engineer Henry W. Fitch, in service a chief
engineer.
3d Asst. Engineers B. C. Gowing, in service a passed asst.
engineer; L. W. Robinson, in service a passed asst. engineer;
E. E. Roberts, res. a 2d asst. engineer June 19, 1865.
Acting Masters Mates H. E. Tinkham, hon. dis. an act.
ensign May 13, 1867; J. W. Merryman, hon. dis. an act.
ensign, 1866; John W. Page, res. Nov. 1, 1862; Joseph
D. Ellis, hon. dis. an act. ensign, 1865.

SLOOP PORTSMOUTH.

Comdr. Sam. Swartwort, died in New York Feb. 5, 1867.
Lieut. Philip C. Johnson, in service a captain (No. 18).
Surg. Jacob S. Dungan, in service a med. director.
Asst. Surg. H. M. Wells, in service a surgeon.
Asst. Paymaster Casper Schenck, in service a pay inspector.
Acting Master Andrew A. Ward, res. 1863; Wm. G.
Mitchell, hon. dis. Dec. 4, 1865; Gilbert Richmond, appt.
revoked April 1, 1865.
Master Francis C. Davenport, in service retired lieutenant-
commander.
Act. Midshipman Walter Abbott, died a lieut.-commander
Feb. 3, 1873.
Act. Masters Mate John Smith, deserted March 2, 1864;
Thos. P. Jones, hon. dis. 1866; Thos. B. Gammon, res.
Sept. 12, 1863; Sidney S. Beck, res. acting ensign February
3, 1864.
Act. Gunner Thos. S. Cassidy, dismissed (dropped) July
1, 1867.
Act. Sailmaker Henry J. Hayden, res. Feb. 16, 1865.
Act. Carpenter John Shannon, res. July 27, 1863.
Captain's Clerk Chas. H. Tillstone, res.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

This fleet or squadron did not pass the forts until after
their surrender, but bombarded them previous to the passage,
and on the night or morning of their passage, and Comdr.
Porter subsequently received their surrender. We have, there-
fore only given the names of the officers belonging to the
Regular Navy—the Volunteer officers having all resigned or
been honorably discharged.

STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

Commander David L. Porter, in service, the admiral.
Lieut. Comdg. John M. Wainwright, killed in battle at
Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1863.
Lieut. Edward Lea, killed in battle at Galveston, Texas,
Jan. 1, 1863.
Paymaster R. J. Richardson, res. Oct. 17, 1864.
Asst. Surg. T. N. Penrose, in service, surgeon.

STEAMER WESTFIELD.

Commander Wm. B. Renshaw, killed in battle at Galves-
ton, Texas, Jan. 1, 1863.
Lieut. Chas. W. Zimmerman, killed in battle at Galveston,
Texas, Jan. 1, 1863.

STEAMER MIAMI.

Lieut. Comdg. A. D. Harrell, died a capt. Dec. 16, 1871.
Lieut. (acting) Robt. Townsend, died a capt. Oct. 15, 1866,
in China, in command of the *Wachusett*.

STEAMER OWASCO.

Lieut. Comdg. John Guest, died a commodore at Ports-
mouth, N. H., Jan. 12, 1879.
Lieut. Chester Hatfield, died a commander at Vallejo,
Cal., Dec. 15, 1879.

STEAMER J. P. JACKSON (DOUBLE ENDER).

Lieut. Comdg. (acting) Selim A. Woodworth, prom. com-
mander and resigned, died in California, 1870.
A. A. Surg. Thos. S. Yard, hon. dis. Oct. 24, 1865.
Paymaster A. D. Weld, died on board transport *Ocean*
Queen June 11, 1862.

STEAMER CLIFTON (DOUBLE ENDER).

Act. Lieut. Comdg. Chas. H. Baldwin, in service, a com-
modore (No. 10), and chief marshal at the inauguration of
the statue of Farragut April 25, 1881.
Midshipmen Hayden T. French, died a lieut. at Indiana-
polis, Ind., March 7, 1865; H. B. Ramsey, res. a lieut.-com-
mander Dec. 31, 1871.

MORTAR SCHR. NORFOLK PACKET.

Lieut. Comdg. Watson Smith, died at Trenton, N. J., Dec.
19, 1864, a lieut.-commander.
Asst. Surg. A. B. Judson.

MORTAR SCHR. T. A. WARD.

Lieut. Comdg. Walter W. Queou, in service, a capt. (No. 16)
Asst. Surg. A. A. Hocking, in service, a surgeon.

MORTAR SCHR. HORACE BEAL.

Lieut. Comdg. K. Randolph Breese, in service, a captain.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—The revenue cutter *Lee*
Woodbury, Capt. in Donce, having completed her repairs, has left
Newport, R. I., for Eastport, Me., where she is going to be sta-
tioned hereafter. The revenue steamer *Gallatin*, Captain D. H.
Hodgson, during her winter cruise, steamed 5,479 miles and
boarded 629 vessels; reported for violation of law four vessels,
and rendered assistance to twenty vessels in danger, covering a
valuation of \$174,915.

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rado Central Railroad). Capital stock, \$3,000,000, in 300,000
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ager in Colorado, George W. Hall.

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which I wish to enlarge sales, and add the importing, manufac-
ture, and sale direct, of lines of goods which are new and sell well
in New York and admit of safe and profitable introduction by
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A recent issue of the *National Republican* contains
the following interesting reminiscence of General O. B.
Willcox:

"Gen. Willcox was the first to cross the Alleghenies with
troops from the West at the beginning of the war. He came with
the 1st Michigan Infantry, of which he was colonel, and took
possession of Alexandria, capturing Ball's cavalry, the morning
Col. Ellsworth was killed. Willcox crossed the Long Bridge,
entering Alexandria from the north. Ellsworth entering from the
opposite side, having passed down by water. Gen. Willcox
arrived in Baltimore a few days after the 6th Massachusetts was
fired upon in the streets of that city, and was tendered an escort
by the marshal. He ordered the men to load their pieces and
said his regiment would perform that duty themselves. He was
not fired upon. Col. Lounsbury, now in the city, then a private
in this regiment, afterward colonel of the 20th Michigan Infantry,
occupied Petersburg four years later, planting the flag on the
custom-house and court-house. The late Senator Zach. Chandler
was a volunteer aide on the staff of Col. Willcox, and brought
back to Washington the official report of the capture of Alexan-
dria. Col. Willcox states that on their arrival in Alexandria the
editors and printers of the *Daily Gazette* had departed. He took
charge of the office, securing printers enough from his command,
and had the paper issued as usual next morning, containing his
proclamation commanding the rebellious citizens of that ancient
commonwealth to obey the laws of the United States."

We may add that Gen. Willcox has had the rare ex-
perience of being consigned to a condemned cell and
forced to wear out the watches of the night with the
pleasant anticipations of an early execution by the
hangman on the following morning. This was in the
Charleston, S. C., jail, when he was selected from
among the prisoners during the war as a hostage, with
Gen. Ricketts and others, for certain confederate
prisoners tried for their lives as pirates. A pack of
cards and a bible were left with Gen. Willcox, and he
was allowed to choose for his diversion the pious or the
profane employment. After a time he fell asleep and
in his dreams wandered through a church yard in which
he came upon a tombstone bearing this inscription:
"O. B. Willcox, died—," the date which we do not
recall being many years in advance of that fixed for his
execution. The dream made a profound impression,
and he awoke entirely tranquil in mind as to his im-
pending fate, which never overtook him, those for whom
hostages had been selected not being hung by our
authorities.]

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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OUR NAVY NOT TOP-HEAVY.

THE supposed excess of officers in our Navy has
been made of late a special subject of amusement for
the humorists. Puck gave a cartoon on the subject
which we described at the time, and more recently the
grave and reverend *Evening Post*, of New York, an-
nounced that the list of commodores in the Navy had
been reduced to twenty-five, which left only three and
a half commodores to each ship. This humor is all
well enough, and our Naval officers have had their fun
out of it with the rest. It indicates, however, a popu-
lar misapprehension upon the subject of our Navy
which Lieut.-Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N.,
has undertaken to correct in a communication which ap-
pears in the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Tuesday last. Mr.
Chadwick undertakes to show that "the Navy, even
for its present small establishment, is not top-heavy;
that the number of officers now in the service is practi-
cally almost the same as it was thirty-five and twenty
years ago; in fact, that the number of officers of high
rank was greater at the latter date than it is now. The
admirals, commodores, etc., represented by Puck as
perched on the decaying spars of a naval relic, are less
than half the number of persons on the Navy Register,
all of whom are known and spoken of as naval offi-
cers."

A navy, he says, "requires a larger number of medi-
cal and pay officers than an army, on account of the
necessity of each ship being complete in itself.
Were a squadron at all times to be together and in port
we might have fewer; there is also a large number of
engineers, because we must be transported by steam;
were an army only to move by railway there would be
a body of men analogous to the last named officers also
attached to it. Exclude flag officers (admirals and com-
modores) and we have just 700 officers, or one to about
every 12 men; a number certainly not too great for
general service, especially as we look upon our Navy as
one to be increased in an emergency. It would require
about the same number to officer 16 regiments (which
under our reduced peace complement of 500 men to a
regiment our present force in the Navy about repre-
sents). This estimate, too, keeps every officer con-
stantly employed at sea; whereas, such a thing cannot
be done. A naval officer must go to distant stations,
spend years away from home, and from almost every-
thing which makes most of life to the average man. I
think there are few who would demand that he be kept
constantly on board ship."

"The usual complement of a ship of war is a
captain, an executive officer (who carries on the de-
tail work of the ship), a navigator, four watch officers,
and in the larger ships from four to six midshipmen,

(these are known as the line officers), 2 surgeons, a pay-
master, a chief engineer and four assistants, (these are
known as the staff officers); and 4 warrant officers,
(boatswain, etc.). Here are 23 officers who must be
carried in a ship of any size, whether she has a crew of
150 men or 450. At least 7 commissioned line officers
are needed to every ship, and these officers must not
only do such duty at drills, etc., as do officers of the
Army, but they must navigate the ship and stand deck
watches day and night. We could thus only put 100
ships in commission were we to send every officer to
sea at once. We have now 34 cruising ships in com-
mission, besides 14 receiving and storeships and 5 iron-
clads; we had, January 1, 1865, 444 ships in commis-
sion, with 6,484 officers. England has (January 1,
1880) in commission 201 ships with 4,845 officers."

Comparing our present Navy with that of 1845-6
and 1860, Lieut.-Commander Chadwick shows that
there has been practically no increase in the Navy in all
these years, except that which has been due to a changed
condition of affairs (the introduction of steam, etc.).
In the line the numbers of officers in 1846, 1860 and
1881, are respectively (including midshipmen) 963, 612,
800. The numbers of commissioned officers alone are
699, 563, 739, but as this last number includes 100 en-
signs who would about rank with the older midshipmen
of 1846, it is but fair to count them out, which would
make these numbers 699, 563, 639, making the Navy in
this branch practically equal for these three dates. The
numbers of medical officers for these dates are respect-
ively 134, 148, 171; of paymasters, 64, 64, 125; of
engineers, 38, 174, 207. The remainder do not differ
widely.

Nor is there an excess of rank, as is generally be-
lieved: France has on her navy list 72 admirals, 107
captains, 224 commanders and 758 lieutenants, with 118
vessels in commission. England has 70 admirals, 174
captains, 208 commanders, 847 lieutenants, with 301
vessels in commission.

Of our own admirals, five are in command of our
foreign squadrons; one is in charge of the Naval Ob-
servatory and is likewise at present chairman of the
Lighthouse Board; one is superintendent of the Naval
Academy; one is inspector of our most important light-
house district, the office of which is the central depot
of our entire lighthouse system; and but one is for the
moment unemployed, having just returned from sea.
The remainder are heads of important boards. There
are nine commodores in charge of Navy-yards and
shore stations; two are chiefs of bureaus in the Navy
Department, one is a member of the Lighthouse Board,
and of the remainder all but six are on duty.

In regard to the grade of commodore Mr. Chadwick
says: "The numbers in the grade of commodore are
frequently spoken against, but there is more in the
name than in the actuality. These men would do the
same duty were they senior captains, and are worse off
to-day as regards pay, etc., than captains of twenty
and twenty-five years since. In 1860 captains doing the
same duty were receiving thirty-five hundred dollars
with two per centum additional for each year's sea ser-
vice, making in many cases the sum to amount to more
than that received by commodores, chiefs of bureaus
excepted. No. 75 on the list of captains in 1860 was
receiving a pay (on shore) of \$4,760; a sum larger by
\$760 than that of any commodore of to-day (with the
two exceptions I have just noted). The officer who
holds the same relative position to-day (No. 36 on the
list of captains) is receiving \$1,200 less than his pre-
decessor of twenty-one years since. No. 1 on the
present list of captains also receives less by the same
amount, though he has seen forty years of service—his
pay being but \$3,500. Let even \$4,000 (the shore pay
of commodores) be regarded by some as too much for
officers who have seen at least forty years service, let
me say that officers of all ranks are subjected to
heavy incidental expenses in the way of entertainment
when attached to stations which cannot be honorably
avoided. An admiral when in command of a squadron
receives but \$6,000, out of which he must entertain for-
eign officers with whom he must come in contact, and
return such hospitalities as are offered officially to him-
self. For this purpose alone an English rear-admiral is
allowed \$8,200 exclusive of his pay of \$5,475."

Our policy, says Lieut.-Commander Chadwick in con-
clusion, should be to have a small Navy, but it should
be of the highest quality, in ships as well as in men.
To reduce the number of officers below present limits
would be childish and absurd; at farthest, it could not
bring a saving of more than \$150,000 or \$200,000, and
this slight saving would be at future immensely greater
cost. A naval officer is not formed in a day; he cannot
be taken from the counting house or machine shop and
be given in charge of a ship's deck. We have no
merchant service to draw from. The responsibilities

which fall upon a naval officer even in time of peace are far greater than those which can come to any other man; he not infrequently has in his hands the question of peace or war. Four times at least since the Rebellion this question has come up for the decision of naval men; the first was in the stand taken by Rear-Admiral John Rodgers before Valparaiso in 1866; the second was the same officer's action in the Corea; the third was Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White's action while in command of the *Yantic* in the case of the *Virginia*. In this case the *Yantic* steamed to sea from Aspinwall with her men at quarters, and determined to engage in case the Spanish war steamer made any attempt toward seizing the *Virginia*. All these vessels left port at the same time with an expressed determination on the part of the Spanish captain to do this; the determination on the part of the *Yantic's* commander caused a change of mind. The fourth was in the destruction of a steamer, which our people asserted to be a pirate, in a river of Mexico. The steamer was burned, after a sharp action, by a party under command of Lieutenant-Commander Brownson, with considerable loss of life on both sides. "Two of these cases I have cited threw upon the officers having connection with them the immense responsibility of immediate war with Spain; a third resulted in an action with the Coreans in which there was a loss on both sides of 600 lives; the fourth had in it very nearly the responsibility of either of the others.

"To return again to ships. We shall expend this year in pensions \$56,000,000. Congress has voted \$11,000,000 for the improvement chiefly of streams of which the ordinary reader knows not even the name. With all this, not one dollar has been voted to build a ship. 'Having no ships,' it is said, 'let us have no officers.' The outcome of this policy, if pursued, will, in some not very distant day, perhaps—and, to my mind, almost surely—be ruinous and shameful disaster."

THE NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

AFTER considerable delay the new site for the Naval Observatory has been settled upon, as we announced last week, and the negotiations closed, the Attorney General having passed the title to the property. The site selected is the Barber Place, a tract of seventy-one acres, back of Georgetown, and was the original choice of the scientific men attached to the observatory. It was procured on such favorable terms as to leave an unexpended balance of ten or twelve thousand dollars available for the incidental expenses of the transfer. The new buildings and instruments will have to wait for an appropriation by Congress at its next session.

Quite an active rivalry existed among owners and dealers in real estate as to the location. Four sites were particularly considered, two in Georgetown and two near the Soldiers' Home. One of the latter, called the Whitney Place, was strenuously favored by the Congressional committee; and to adjust the difference between them and the astronomers the location of a site was referred to a scientific commission, consisting of President Barnard of Columbia College and Profs. Rowland and Hastings of John Hopkins University. These gentlemen reported unanimously in favor of the Barber site, and this was accordingly chosen.

In their report the commission take occasion to state what should be the characteristics of an observatory site. "It should be so located," they say, "as to command an atmosphere as steadily unobscured and as uniform in density as the general conditions of the atmosphere will allow. It should, therefore, be remote from factories or clustered dwellings, which by the smoke of their many fires tend to vitiate the clearness of the air. There should not be in the vicinity any large surfaces of earth unclothed with vegetation, and thus exposed to be heated to excess by the direct rays of the summer sun, and so to generate rising currents of unequal density which may distort the figure and disturb the steadiness of the images of celestial objects. For the same reason massive architectural structures in the neighborhood must be regarded as objectionable, even though artificial fires may not be maintained in them; and on this account alone public highways, if their neighborhood were not otherwise prejudicial, should be kept at as great a distance as possible. But a still more serious objection to the vicinity of public highways is found in the tremors, occasioned by vehicles rolling over them, in the instruments of the observatory. This is an evil of so grave importance as to form an objection absolutely conclusive against any proposed site liable to be affected by it. . . . An astronomical observatory ought, therefore, to be placed at a distance from all great thoroughfares." The report goes on to say that this distance from much travelled highways is of professional advantage in other particulars, securing the

observers protection from those visitors who come to the observatory out of idle curiosity, to the great interruption of scientific research.

Then, proceeding to consider the relative merits of the proposed sites, the Barber Place is strongly represented as fulfilling all the requirements in a high degree, the space being ample, the site commanding a clear horizon in all directions, secluded yet not inconveniently retired, protected against prospective encroachments by deep ravines, and distant from exposed surfaces of rock or earth or public roads.

FORAGE AND CUMULATIVE LEAVE.

We last week alluded to the decision of Secretary Lincoln, to the effect that officers were entitled to draw forage for their horses during absence on cumulative leave of absence. The circumstances of this decision are as follows:

An officer entitled to forage now on leave of absence received from the A. A. Q. M. of his post a few weeks since, an account for forage issued to his horses during his cumulative leave, which the A. A. Q. M. wrote would be disallowed, in consequence of a reply to a letter which he had sometime before addressed to the Quartermaster General, asking "if an officer was entitled to draw half forage for his horses, after the 4 months' leave had expired, in case he has an extension of his leave under paragraph 1, of G. O. No. 86, A. G. O., 1876." The Quartermaster General said: "You are informed that the Quartermaster General is of the opinion that in view of paragraph 1123, Revised Army Regulations, and the act of Congress approved June 18, 1878, forage cannot legally be issued by the Quartermaster's Department for an officer's horses while he is on leave of absence."

This officer addressed a communication to the Quartermaster General on the subject, and the following is the reply:

Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1881.

MAJOR: Your letter of the 4th inst., requesting that forage be issued by the Q. M. Dept. for your private horses, which were left by you at your station . . . while you were absent on cumulative leave from October 13, 1880, to February 13, 1881, has been received, and was submitted to the Secretary of War on the 5th instant, for an authoritative decision. The following is a copy of the decision of the Secretary of War on the subject:

"The Secretary of War decides that if the officer actually owns and keeps the horses, he is entitled to be furnished forage for them wherever they may be during cumulative leave."

THE non-commissioned officers attached to the various Staff departments have been very much gratified by the publication by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of a very compact and handsomely printed register,* giving their stations, date of appointment, and the records of their services in the Army, so far as these could be obtained. This register brings to light many facts of interest to those immediately concerned, and to all connected with our Army, as showing the material of which it is composed. The Nestor of the non-commissioned staff would appear to be Ordnance Sergeant James M. Brooks, stationed at Fort Preble, Me. He entered the Service in May, 1834, forty-seven years ago. Another Ordnance Sergeant, Geo. Bromley, Fort Mifflin, Penna., entered nearly a year later, March 30, 1835. Hospital Steward Walter Newburn, Fort Brady, Mich., entered nearly as soon, July 20, 1837. Fifteen altogether were in service before the close of the Mexican war, and 161 in the military service before the close of the War of the Rebellion. This is certainly a very fair representation of veterans in a body of 454 men, more than one-third. Some of these were commissioned officers of volunteers. Others are veterans of the Florida war and the Mexican war, as well as of the Rebellion, and the Indian campaigns in which they have served are innumerable. We have also one or two veterans of the Crimea and the English campaign in India at the time of the Sepoy outbreak. The Navy has two representatives among these non-commissioned officers, one old salt having had his service in the Swedish navy. The University of Tubingen honors us with one of its graduates, now dispensing drugs as a hospital steward at Fort Garland, Colo.

The Register which is corrected to March was issued on the 3d of April, and already several hundred copies of it have been sold. It is put at the nominal price of twenty-five cents a copy to cover the cost of its issue, and is sent by mail prepaid at that price.

With reference to this register a correspondent writes as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Although one cannot assume to speak for many without previous consultation, yet as a non-commissioned staff officer of over 20 years' standing, I beg to thank you, in be-

* Register of the Non-Commissioned Staff, United States Army. Corrected to March, 1881. Published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 210 Broadway, New York.

half of our body, for the first record of our service ever issued for general information. When our claims for recognition as an important part of the Army are being adjudicated upon, perhaps the distribution in the Senate and House of this record may help to show that we are not undeserving. HOSPITAL.

We enlarge the JOURNAL, this week, in order to present, without encroaching on our usual space, one of the most important reports ever made on the condition and prospects of our State Troops. The report of the National Guard Association embodies the militia experience of the entire Union, and many of those who took part in the discussions were officers of the Volunteer Army of 1861-65, with large experience of field service. To Army officers these discussions will also be found of interest and value. For example, it will be seen that the sum of many experiments in camp rations, from \$1.50 a day down to 17 cts., was that the Army ration proved to be the most expedient and satisfactory.

Two naval officers, Lieutenants J. D. J. Kelley and R. M. G. Brown, reflect the uncertain state of mind in the services on the subject of free ships and subsidies by taking issue on this question in the current number of the *United Service* (May). Lieut. Kelley holds that the American principle of protection is not applicable to a business which must be conducted on the high seas in competition with the world, and that we should adopt the plan of free ships. His article is entitled "Free Ships and Subsidies." In another article in the same number on "The Commercial and Naval Policy of the United States," Lieut. Brown has a good word to say in behalf of American shipbuilders, whose "large plants, with thousands of skilled workmen ready to build war vessels for the Government, is an argument in favor of peace that a foreign power would not overlook." In the same number of the magazine Admiral Preble continues his interesting "Notes for a History of Steam Navigation," and Major Sanger his series on foreign artillery, "The Austrian Artillery" being his theme. Medical Director E. Shippen, U. S. N., contributes an article on Gen. John Burgoyne, and Gen. J. Watts De Peyster one on "The Last Campaign of Hannibal."

NAVY officers have been numerous in Washington this week, owing to the assembling of the vessels of the North Atlantic Station to participate in the inauguration of the Farragut statue. The following were registered at the Ebbitt: Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman; Capt. Richard W. Meade, *Vandalia*; Comdr. Henry F. Picking, *Kearsarge*; Lieut. George M. Totten, Lieut. John F. Merry; Lieut. Lewis E. Bixler; Lieut. Charles O. Allibone; Lieut. Wm. Little, *Yantic*; Master Milton K. Schwenk; Surg. George F. Winslow; Passed Asst. Paymaster Reah Frazer; Passed Asst. Surg. Henry P. Harvey; 1st Lieut. W. S. Muse, Marines; 1st Lieut. E. R. Robinson, Marines; Ensign C. C. Rogers; Lieut. W. E. B. Delahay, *Alliance*; Master Francis E. Greene; Midshipman I. H. Hetherington; Midshipman Thomas W. Ryan; Midshipman P. J. Werlich, *Alliance*; Midshipman John H. Shipley; Cadet Midshipman John A. Bell; Cadet Midshipman John A. Dougherty; Cadet Midshipman John Gibson; Cadet Engineer Benjamin C. Bryan; Asst. Engineer A. B. Canaga.

AN officer of the Army very kindly sends to the JOURNAL a copy of a letter from President White, of Cornell University, now Minister at Berlin, to the President of the United States, on which Major J. B. Burbank, 3d U. S. Artillery, was detailed for another term at the University last fall. The letter is as follows:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is a matter of very great importance indeed to Cornell University to retain the services of Maj. Burbank, of the Artillery, in his present position as professor of military tactics. The term for which he was allowed leave by the Secretary of War, as I understand it, is about to expire; and we all look upon his leaving us just at this moment as in some sense a calamity. Not only has he discharged his duties with great fidelity, but he has developed his department in certain excellent directions, as none of his predecessors have done. He has, moreover, infused a spirit of manliness into those about him which has proved of great value. To take him away just now is to inflict a very serious blow not only upon his department, but on the institution in general. If he can be allowed to remain here another term, to complete and to bring into full working order what he has created, it will be a very great service. I am informed that, in more than one case, the Secretary of War has extended the term of an Army officer detailed on similar service, and I can assure you that our entire Board of Trustees, Faculty, and Students would be under very great obligations to you if a similar favor were extended to us in this case. I trust that the acting president of the university, Pro-

fessor Russel, will be able to present the whole matter to you in person."

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday, April 18, the Court re-assembled after its week's recess. Col. Morrow, who had been absent prior to the adjournment, on account of family illness, claimed his seat again as one of the court. Some members suggested doubts of the validity of this claim; but as the counsel for the accused did not object, Col. Morrow took his seat.

Dr. T. E. Satterthwaite, Mr. Finn, and Mr. McDonough, the latter Vice-President of the American Bank Note Company, all testified as experts that expert Southworth's alleged erasures, or underwriting, in the note of warning, were imaginary. Mr. Chaplin, a Boston lawyer, testified to expert Southworth's failure as an expert in the Costello forgery case.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDonough continued his testimony against the underwriting, and Mr. Ronaldson, another engraver, corroborated him. The Rev. Messrs. Pinckney (colored), pastor of the M. E. Church, Columbia, S. C., Fox, pastor of the East Saugus, Mass., M. E. Church, and Prof. W. Main, of Brooklyn, with the Rev. Dr. Cummins, of the Wellsville P. E. Church, testified to Whittaker's good character, fidelity and veracity. Several of these were professors in the University of South Carolina while Whittaker was there.

On Wednesday, Mr. Smilie, a vice-president of the American Bank Note Company, testified that there was no evidence of underwriting in the note of warning. Mr. Cochran, of Pittsburg, a teacher of penmanship, testified that the note of warning was not, in his opinion, written by Whittaker, but by somebody who laboriously imitated his handwriting.

On Thursday, Mr. Cochran testified that he had found the letter A 798 times in the specimens submitted by the Government, and no A was so perfect as the one in the note of warning. Whittaker, in his opinion, would have been obliged to practice a long time to make as good an A. There were many differences in style and in the formation of letters, which satisfied the witness that Whittaker could never have written the note of warning.

In his article on the Siege of Plevna in the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, (W. C. and F. P. Church, New York) Lieutenant Bliss shows how artificial the division of a closed line into battalions and regiments must appear to the mind of the soldier when under a hot fire, and how at such times the man on the flank of a regiment quite naturally forgets that theoretically there is a yawning gulf between himself and the man who stands perhaps within a pace of him on his right or left. Experience, he concludes, "seems to show that when so hotly engaged the command of the best officers of the best men is very limited."

Many interesting statements are given to show the superiority of the Turks over the Russians in practical instruction, and at the same time the dogged persistence of the Russians, advancing, as the 121st of Penza did, eight times upon the Turkish redoubt, only to be eight times repulsed, the Turks in their final retreat making use "of the great range of their Henry-Martini, sending after the fleeing Russians a hail-storm of bullets to a distance of 2,000 yards, and interrupting their fire only when they saw appear behind the fugitives the squadron of the regular cavalry and the Tcherkesses who were called out from the rear lines to begin the pursuit."

The peculiar circumstances required for such an enormous expenditure of ammunition met in the Turks who (1) fought on the defensive, (2) were securely in positions where they could fire from a rest, (3) had unlimited supply of ammunition, and (4) were without any fire discipline to check and control the fire of the men by their officers. Hence "they were enabled to obtain a fire of unheard of intensity, and what is more striking to maintain it for an indefinite time." Yet Lieut. Bliss thinks "it will be found that the majority of the facts and the weight of the best authority are decidedly opposed to long range fire under ordinary circumstances;" that "the perfection of the infantry rifle is by no means accompanied by a proportional deadly effect produced by its fire. When an unusual effect is found, it is almost invariably due to some faulty disposition on the part of those suffering."

COL. HENRY W. FARRAR, who was on Gen. Sedgwick's staff during the war, and resigned from the Army in 1869 to accept the position of managing editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, which position he held until March, 1880, was found dead in his bed at his sister's house in Chicago on Sunday morning last. Col. Farrar was 40 years old, and for the last year had been traveling in the mountains, inspecting mining property. He

was one of Gen. Sheridan's close personal friends, in whose company he spent a great part of his time. He attended a private dinner at the Chicago Club Saturday night from which he reached home at an early hour Sunday morning. On entering the house he spoke to his sister and proceeded to his own room where he was found dead a few hours later. The coroner held an inquest and found that death was the result of apoplexy.

THE annual Washington session of the National Academy of Sciences met at the Federal Capitol this week. Among the members present were General A. A. Humphreys and Admiral John Rodgers.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbot, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Adjt.-Gen.'s Office in Washington April 20, is in Washington on leave, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. At one of the sessions of the society Gen. Abbot gave an interesting account of his operations in the construction of torpedoes. Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., is also attending the meeting of the Academy. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., read a paper on "The Compass Plant of the Western Prairie," commonly known as the turpentine plant or rosin weed, which indicates the meridian by the position of its leaves, which have a tendency to direct their edges to the north and south. The Academy were given a reception by Admiral John Rodgers at his residence on Monday night. They called as a body on President Garfield on Thursday, and during the week visited Fort Myer.

THE dinner given on the afternoon of March 30th by distinguished government officers and wealthy capitalists in Mexico in honor of Major Gen. Ord was one of the most elegant entertainments ever given in the capital of the Mexican Republic. In his speech Gen. Ord said: "I wish my countrymen above all to meet and learn to respect, as I do, the united Cabinet sustaining in harmony a wise President and an intelligent Congress, and all laboring faithfully to preserve the tranquillity and advance every interest of the Republic of Mexico. All who may come here and observe this great national prosperity will see only to admire and respect. Gentlemen, with such a people, such a country and such a union, I drink to the great and glorious future of Mexico."

THE Attorney-General has given an opinion, asked by the Secretary of War, as to whether the decision of the Academic Board at West Point is final in controlling the status of cadets. Section 1,325 of the Revised Statutes, which has been differently construed, is as follows:

No cadet who is reported as deficient in either conduct or studies as recommended to be discharged from the Academy shall, unless upon a recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reappointed or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

Attorney-General MacVeach says that the statute admits of but one interpretation and that the action of the Academic Board is final, and that no cadet discharged for the reasons specified in the section quoted can be appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

THE Charity Ball in Washington on Monday night showed a pecuniary deficit instead of a surplus, we understand, so that the managers as well as the children at the hospital are now worthy objects of charity. Among those present at the ball were Gen. and Mrs. Dunn, Commodore and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Commodore and Mrs. Pattison, Miss Pattison, Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Gen. and Mrs. Potter, Paymaster and Mrs. Bacon, Lieut. and Mrs. Mercer, Gen. Bev. Robertson, Admiral and Mrs. Almy, Miss Almy, Lieut. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Barnes, Admiral and Mrs. Stanley, Gen. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major Nickerson, Gen., Mrs. and the Misses Emory, Capt. and Mrs. McCauley, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Hoff.

It is expected that there will be a change in the governor and in the deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The change in the governorship to take place July 1st next, and in the deputy governorship June 1st next. Gen. Potter, the present governor, will join his regiment, the 24th Infantry, of which he is the Colonel. His successor will be Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Colonel of the 7th Cavalry. The present deputy governor, Col. Cogswell, who is on the retired list, will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, of the 4th Infantry.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT CURDTS, a soldier of twenty years' service, and for some years past on duty at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, deserted a few days ago, taking with him about \$150 of Government funds,

the loss of which will likely fall upon 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Battalion of Engineers, who is the commissary officer for the battalion. There are various opinions as to where Curdts has gone, but at all events he has not so far been recaptured. A few weeks ago he was ordered to Newport Barracks, Ky., and the assumption is that being much in debt, he made off with what funds he could lay his hands on. Lieut. Griffin, previous to the occurrence, had had no reason to suspect his honesty.

THE following are late orders of the War Department:

1st Lieut. T. H. Capron, 9th Inf., granted one month's leave from April 8, with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, 2d Cav., granted two months' leave.

Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, granted one year's leave.

Leave of 1st Lieut. Robt. London, 5th Cav., extended three months.

1st Lieut. A. M. Raphall, 11th Inf., relieved from duty in Dept. Texas, and directed to join his company.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bismarck Tribune* writes from Fort Stevenson, April 2, as follows: "Capt. Rawn is again on duty as post commander. Lieut. Wright is greatly missed by all. He was a genial, agreeable, and kind hearted man, an excellent officer, and while commanding the post here had endeared himself to the whole command by his kind and considerate treatment of the enlisted men. No soldier was ever known to go to him with a reasonable request which was not readily and cheerfully granted."

WHAT constitutes a naval knot? The *Tennessee*, *Kearsarge* and *Vandalia*, were coming up the Chesapeake on their way to the Capital. The *Tennessee*, by her log book, was making 8½ knots, the *Kearsarge* 10½, and the *Vandalia* 11½. Yet the *Tennessee* was leading the other vessels and actually going fastest, and the *Kearsarge* next. Perhaps some of the old salts who read their JOURNAL regularly can untie this knot.

THE board appointed to examine and report upon the Brayton petroleum engine, consisting of Chief Engineers Inch and Smith, and Passed Assistant Engineer Lowe, have not yet made their report, but it is understood that the experiments have proved in the main very satisfactory. Several trial trips have been taken on the Potomac, in which the engines, with one or two misadventures, worked with entire success, so that a favorable report is probable.

THE three letters from Gen. Phil. Kearny, which we this week publish, will be found most entertaining reading, in spite of the tragic denouement of the story of which they form a part. "We gentlemen, by God's creation, were, in times of need, as superior to the common run of mortals as the game-cock is to the dunghill fowl," is an altogether characteristic utterance which would stamp the letters as genuine in default of other proof.

AMONG the vestrymen elected in Washington on Easter Monday were the following officers of the Army and Navy: Epiphany, Gen. J. K. Barnes, Gen. John G. Parke, and Prof. John H. C. Coffin; Ascension, Col. T. L. Casey; St. John, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers; St. John's, Georgetown, Major Francis H. Bates. Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, U. S. A., was elected Senior Warden of St. John's.

A COURT of Inquiry will convene at City Point, Va. to make investigations into complaints and counter complaints in which Lieut.-Comdr. Schmitz and Durand, and Passed Asst. Paymaster Burnett are principally involved. The court will be composed of Capt. W. T. Truxtun, Commander W. C. Wise, Paymaster J. B. Redfield, Judge Advocate, Lieut. Moore.

MR. WM. H. GILDER, who goes out with the *Helen and Mary*, contributes to *Scribner's Monthly* for May, an article entitled "Among the Esquimaux with Schwatka," who is by the caption to one of the cuts transformed into an officer of the Navy. The article, a very interesting one, is the result of personal observation, Mr. Gilder having accompanied Lieut. Schwatka on his famous sledge journey.

A NEW ORLEANS despatch says that Gen. Beauregard is greatly incensed at the statement recently made by Gen. Sherman regarding the battle of Shiloh, but he

declines to furnish any statement to the press, since the whole ground is completely covered in the work he, aided by Judge Roman, is now preparing for publication.

COL. FRED. D. GRANT, of Lieut. General Sheridan's staff, has not resigned from the Army, as the daily papers report, though it appears that he does intend to resign his position as aide de camp on the 1st of June. Meantime he is granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of four months on his line rank as 1st Lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry.

The pemmican purchased by Paymaster Kenny for the *Mary and Helen* has been shipped to San Francisco. Such stores as can be purchased on the Pacific coast will be obtained there. Chief Engineer George Sewell, now at New York, has forwarded to the Navy Department designs for a steam sledge which is intended to be self-propelling and capable of towing a number of sledges.

THE Secretary of War, who has been absent from Washington during the past week, returned from Chicago on Thursday evening. The report as to changes in Division and Department boundaries was premature, as no action could be taken in this direction during the absence of the Secretary.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated March 23, 1881:

To the Honorable the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, Texas, dated the 7th instant, reporting that about one hundred and fifty Mexican Federal troops had arrived at El Paso, Mexico, and taken station there permanently. Very respectfully, etc., ROBERT LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

It is quite probable that Commodore Jas. H. Spots, who is expected at Washington early in May, to be examined for promotion to the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Rear Admiral Stevens, will be ordered to command the Brazil Station, in place of Rear Admiral Bryson, who wishes to be relieved.

We learn that there is a project to have Light Battery C, 3d Artillery (Sinclair's), pay a brief visit to Troy as guests of Battery E, New York National Guard. The military authorities on Governor's Island, however, had heard nothing of it up to Friday evening.

PAYMASTER MILTON B. CUSHING, U. S. N., has been granted three months' sick leave. His health is reported to be greatly improved. Asst. Eng. A. V. Zane has passed for promotion.

THE Brazilian steam frigate *Guanabara*, Marquis Leao, commander, arrived at New York this week, and expects to remain about 15 days, when she will proceed to England.

A Fort Steele letter of April 4, in the Cheyenne *Leader* of April 7, says: Capt. Eaton arrived here yesterday morning. Lieut. Beach is to go on leave, and has been relieved as quartermaster by Lieut. Lovering, 4th Infantry.

MR. DANIEL DOUGHERTY is to give the address at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, June 18.

CAPT. J. P. SANGER, 1st U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week inspecting several horses preliminary to their purchase for his battery at Fort Adams.

CAPT. CHARLES H. HOYT, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, registered at the Riggs House, Washington, this week.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN MAITLAND, British Royal Artillery, has just died, aged 75.

It is reported that Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N., nephew of Quartermaster-General Meigs, U. S. A., will shortly be married, at his uncle's house, to a niece of the late Mrs. Meigs and of Admiral Rodgers.

THE War Department authorities are said to be contemplating making the office hours for clerks from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., all the year round.

It is reported that Private Michael Heaney, Co. B, 4th Cavalry, recently committed suicide at Fort Riley, Kansas, by shooting himself through the head. No report of the occurrence has so far reached the War Office.

THE *Speedwell* has returned to Washington from Piney Point.

CAPT. D. G. MCRTONIE, U. S. N., has presented to Senator Ferry, of Michigan, the staff which carried Admiral Farragut's pennant through all the naval engagements on the Mississippi.

THE *Mayflower* arrived at the New York Navy-yard, April 16, from Washington, and left in a few days for Newport, thence to the Boston Navy-yard.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE, a hero of the Mexican war, died at Roseburg, Oregon, April 19, aged 79. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the Service as Colonel of the 2d Indiana Volunteers, and soon rose to the rank of Brigadier and Bvt. Major General. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to civil life, and held several very high positions.

WITH reference to the collection by an officer of the Army of the claims growing out of the Tyler decision, a correspondent calls our attention to the following extract from the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 5493. Every officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit or discharging any official function, under or in connection with any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, who acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aids or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receives any gratuity or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted in the prosecution of such claim, shall pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment not more than one year, or both.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. T. asks: 1. Has anybody been nominated for the vacancy at the Naval Academy from the 4th Congressional district of New York? 2. If no, who is like y to get the nomination? 3. Will it be long before the Secretary of the Navy asks for nominations? ANSWER.—1. Not yet; appointment will be made in June. 2. The member of Congress can alone give the information. 3. In June, when the vacancy occurs.

L. W. asks: Is there a law which entitles a soldier now in the Army to take and hold 160 acres of Government land without having to reside on it. ANSW.—There is no such law. The law grants some minor privileges to the settlers who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine; but says explicitly that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvement.

H. N. ORR, Watertown, N. Y., writes: I have lately been promoted to the position of Sergeant Major of the battalion, after serving about six years in Co. C, and have no discharge. There is a medal to be shot for semi-annually upon which I have two claims. The conditions under which it was to be competed for were, by members of Co. C, and to be owned by the man who shall win it three times. Can I shoot for the medal in my present position? ANSW.—By your promotion, you lose your identity as a member of Co. C, and therefore cannot compete under the terms of the medal.

HEAVY ARTILLERY asks: Are the helmets U. S. Army of the light and heavy artillery of the same pattern? ANSW.—There is no other difference in the pattern of heavy and light artillery helmets than that which exists between foot and mounted troops. Foot troops have the spike, and mounted troops, or all officers that ride, have the plume.

"A" says that should the officer of the day when taking his instructions from him (whilst a sentinel on post) ask him or order him to give up his gun, that he should be justified in doing so, and not be liable to trial by Court-martial, and cites as authority par. 413, R. A. R. 1861. "B" contends that "A" would be liable to trial for so doing and quotes par. 415, R. A. R. 1861. Decision is asked. ANSW.—The point in question is not covered by either of the paragraphs of the regulations mentioned, nor in fact by any regulation; but it is a well understood rule by all soldiers of some service that on no account should a sentry on post give up his gun. If relieved from his post by proper authority then it becomes a different matter.

W. MCK H. asks.—1. What is the present condition of the Regimental and other Reports (Civil War)? 2. Is it now printing? 3. Have any of the 50 (?) volumes been published? 4. When will it probably be completed? 5. At what price per volume will it be held? ANSW.—1. The work is being pushed to completion as rapidly as it can be by the force detailed for the purpose. 2. and 3. One volume is out, one more in about a month, and probably a dozen more during this year. 4. A general law provides that, "If any person desiring extra copies of any document printed at the Government Printing Office by authority of law shall, previous to its being put to press, notify the Congressional Printer of the number of copies wanted, and shall pay to him in advance the estimated cost thereof, and ten per centum thereon, the Congressional Printer may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, furnish the same."

PAY AND BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The decision of the Attorney General of the United States, dated February 23, 1881, which was published in the JOURNAL of March 12, is really of great importance to officers of the Army who have been, and who may hereafter, be assigned to command or duty according to their brevet rank. As one of those officers interested I would like to have your views on the opinion referred to, and also the views of other officers who have studied the question of special assignments to command or duty according to their brevet rank.

There are many officers who have an interest in this question, and your correspondent "X" made a very forcible presentation of the merits of the question in the JOURNAL of March 5.

Permit me to quote the following passage from the decision of Attorney General Devens, as to the meaning of the law governing special assignments by the President of officers according to their brevet rank.

The words "by special assignment of the President" indicate that it is not a daily exercise of power that is contemplated on the part of the President, in assigning officers to duty according to brevet rank.

When thus assigned I can see no reason why all the benefits that follow from the rank are not to be enjoyed by the officer possessing it, and why he is not entitled to precedence and command according to the date of the

commission, which must bear the date of the services for which he was brevetted.

The main question, so far as my purpose goes, is this: Did the Attorney General mean what he said? If he did, there should be no doubt of the meaning of the laws regulating brevet rank. For one I believe the Attorney General meant all he said in the foregoing quotations. From this decision of the highest legal authority in the United States, we learn that a brevet commission is of itself "purely honorary," that neither precedence, command the right to wear the uniform of the brevet rank, or to be addressed in orders or officially according to brevet rank, nor last but not least, pay follow a brevet commission, pure and simple. But on the other hand a special assignment of the President to command or duty changes all this emptiness into substantial and actual rank. The officer specially assigned to duty according to his brevet rank must enjoy "all the benefits that follow from the rank." Well, is not pay one of the benefits of rank? I have always considered it the chief benefit. There are very few so fortunate as to be indifferent to the pay. Would the Attorney General have used such broad and comprehensive terms as "all the benefits that followed from the rank" if he meant to exclude pay? It would be a reflection on the capacity of an eminent lawyer to say that he had no reference to pay, which of all the benefits of rank is certainly the most valuable. But it is held by the War Department that the question of pay was not considered by the Attorney General. The decision itself shows that Attorney-General Devens intended to cover the whole ground and decide all the questions involved in a special assignment of the President to command a duty according to brevet rank. His decision comprehends every question that can arise under sections 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, and 1264, Revised Statutes. Attorney-General Devens did not confine himself to answering the questions submitted to him by the Secretary of War in regard to the effect of Gen. Wilcox's assignment to command according to his brevet rank, but wait on to decide the effect in every aspect of such a "special assignment of the President." The sum and substance of the decision is, "that brevet rank is purely honorary" of itself; but a special assignment of the President converts it during the period of such assignment into actual rank, and that all the benefits that follow from the rank are to be enjoyed by the officer thus assigned, viz., command, precedence, uniform, address officially and in orders, staff officers for general officers, and pay. This decision places an interpretation on section 1264, R. S., which is just the reverse of that placed on it by the War Department—at least by the Paymaster-General's Department. But whoever shall study these sections referring to brevet rank will be compelled to admit that Attorney-General Devens's decision is as consistent with the language of the statutes as with reason and justice. Nothing is granted by brevet commissions. Brevets conferred give no increase of pay; no claim to precedence or command; but a special assignment to duty or command, according to brevet rank, gives all that a full commission of the same grade and date will give. Why then is it that the officer assigned to duty according to his brevet rank cannot get his pay according to that rank? Gen. Crook for years commanded the Department of Arizona by special assignment of the President, according to his brevet rank, when he was only a lieutenant-colonel of infantry. Is he not entitled to pay according to his brevet rank for all that period? If Attorney-General Devens's decision as the meaning of the law, be accepted by the Government, as they are bound to accept it, Gen. Crook is entitled to this pay according to his brevet rank. So is Gen. Kautz, so is Wilcox, so is Wheaton. There are others also entitled to this pay of their brevet rank, which has so long been unjustly withheld.

All these sections of the Revised Statutes could, in the light of Attorney-General Devens's decision, be condensed into one brief section of a line or two, reading somewhat thus:

Brevets conferred shall not entitle the officer to any of the benefits of increased rank, except when he may be specially assigned to command or duty according to his brevet rank, which assignment shall give him all the benefits that follow the rank.

Let us hope that the Court of Claims or some other court will soon give a decision on one of the many cases that could now be made out. JUSTICE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LETTER FROM FORT SHAW.

FORT SHAW, M. T., April 10.

Reading in your paper the accounts of festivities at the different posts and garrisons of the East and Far West, I thought I would pen you a few words of the doings of our small community. We organized a club this winter for the purpose of giving hops, which took place in the school-room twice a month, and were a complete success.

At first we had square with the usual set of round dances. At the beginning of the season, when the "Beautiful Blue Danube" would float upon the air there were quite a number of "wall flowers" among the warriors, who had to content themselves looking at the nimble and swift moving feet of the fair dancers. Soon the "German" drifted into half of the evening, and then the non-waltzers became disconsolate. A school was organized, and both young and some who have seen many summers could be seen practicing the pirouette; who could help it as the melodies of the 3d Infantry Band would fall upon the ear? Many young ladies of Washington (pardon, mesdames), remember its music during the war; it is the same old band, full of sweet harmonies as of yore. It was not long before a unanimous vote turned the hop into a German. Our favors were most recherche, being the handiwork of the ladies of the garrison. As Lent approached the wall flowers had disap-

peared by joining in the mazes of the waltz, and such was their enthusiasm the Germans became weekly. The Monday before Ash Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Roe gave the final German of the season, everybody appearing "in grand tenue."

It was a most enjoyable evening and decidedly the most brilliant party of the winter. The favors were unique and elegant, such as embroidered and painted silken flags, exquisite little needle-books, a man's delight, perfect tobacco pouches of satin, silk and velvet, butterfly pen wipers, gilded horseshoes, emblems of good luck, and many others too numerous to mention. The programmes were printed on old gold silk by our regimental printer. The following were the figures with their music:

- "Introduction"—March, My Waldeemar, by Faust.
 1. "Cherished Favors"—Waltz—Twilight Faust.
 2. "Les Billeaux Doux"—Waltz—Life is a Dream Zikoff.
 3. "Wine, Woman and Dance"—Gaiop—Heiter Skeiter Faust.
 4. Triplet Ribbons—Waltz—Ryedower Hasselman.
 5. The Balls—Waltz—Aurora Labitzky.
 6. The Legion of Honor—Waltz—Covent Garden Strauss.
 7. The Whips—Gaiop—Reiter Zikoff.
 8. The Dungeon—Waltz—La Fille de Mme. Angot Lecoreq.
 9. Sice—Waltz—Spring, Gentle Spring Riviere.
 10. Tarlatan Arches—Gaiop—Clear the Road Weingarten.
 11. The "Course-Accise"—Waltz—Immortellen Gungl.
 12. The Column of Circles—Waltz—Dream on the Ocean Gungl.
 13. Farewell Waltzes—Waltz—La petite Coquette Zikoff.

Lieut. Roe led with Mrs. Brooks. There were twelve couples besides three or four rovers, as on the frontier there are always more gentlemen than ladies; but, thanks to the signal and recruiting duty details, an equilibrium is being pleasantly established. This is about the only service the Signal Corps is to the Army, as we are neither grangers or sailors.

The supper was elegant, but a mystery to the sterner sex, as only the Army lady knows how, in the absence of the markets of civilization, to make (if I may be allowed to use the expression) something out of nothing.

In the wee hours of the morning "Home, sweet Home," reminded us that the last of the season of dancing had approached, so we parted, humming on our way home the sweet "By and Bye," which the bachelors have promised us after our long fast of forty days.

BUFF STICK.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23, 1881.

THERE is quite a little commotion in the city in regard to the antics of some of the sailors and apprentice boys from the U. S. Training Ship *Minnesota*, who celebrated their advent here by getting drunk and by acting in a disorderly manner on the streets. Capt. Chandler and his officers are determined not to let anything of the kind occur again. The good people of the town need not be shocked at the exaggerated reports of the alleged rowdiness of a few boys, for they can easily see the pernicious influence of strong drink among the "first families." No one regrets the unfortunate occurrence more than Capt. Chandler.

The *Minnesota* still remains at anchor in the outer harbor. The business people are willing to admit that the ship's influence in a pecuniary point of view is being felt upon every hand, and they fail to see why anybody could have voted against ceding Coaster's Harbor Island to the Government for the training station. Quite a number of the officers of the *Minnesota* having visited the Torpedo station and Fort Adams, where they were cordially received.

1st Lieut. O. S. Hamlet has been detached from the U. S. Revenue Marine bark *Salmon P. Chase* at New Bedford and ordered to the *Albert Gallatin*.

1st Asst. Engineer E. F. Hedden left New Bedford on the 11th to join his new post at Galveston on board of the Revenue Cutter *Louis McLane*.

The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter* will be thoroughly overhauled and renovated at this port early next month.

Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., arrived here Friday with 20 general service recruits from David's Isl., N. Y. H. The men have been assigned to Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, Major Sanger, at Fort Adams.

Surgeon Thomas M. Potter, U. S. N., was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, at Westerly, R. I., on Friday last.

The annual election of the Newport Artillery occurs on the 26th inst. Col. G. R. Fearing will be re-elected. Sergeant C. T. Bliss of this Co., who was recently hit with a spent ball at the company's rifle range, is rapidly improving, and without doubt will fully recover, although the ball has not been found as yet.

Gen. G. K. Warren, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, will spend the summer here, as usual.

Lieut. W. H. Beecher, U. S. N., has gone to Baltimore for a week or ten days. Lieut. Beecher was elected one of the vestrymen of Emmanuel Church in this city on Monday.

Capt. Chandler, U. S. N., returned from Washington on Monday, and on Tuesday he and Mrs. Chandler visited the public schools and were cordially received.

Surgeon Edward Keraher, U. S. N., and family have apartments at the Perry House, so named after the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, whose remains are interred in Newport's cemetery under a plain granite shaft. In Tour Park, in this city, by the way, stands Ward's bronze statue of Commodore M. C. Perry, brother of Commodore O. H. Perry, presented to the city by his daughter, the wife of Mr. August Belmont, the New York banker. Mr. James R. Keene, the bonanza king, is occupying a cottage on Narragansett avenue, owned by Mrs. Geo. Tiffany, another daughter of Commodore M. C. Perry.

Miss Ida Lewis has been presented by the officers and soldiers of the 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams in this harbor, with a solid silver teapot, which cost \$100, in acknowledgement of her instrumentality in saving the lives of two of the musicians of the post band one dark, cold night in February last, as already described in this correspondence.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION AT PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7, 1881.

I. Cavalry and Artillery in State Military Organizations.

The President, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, of New York—The following question is now in order for discussion by the convention: "Is the efficiency usually obtained in the cavalry and artillery in the National Guard sufficient to justify their cost, and if so, to what extent should they be encouraged?"

I presume the best way is to call the States in their order, and I will first call on Vermont and ask the opinion of Col. T. S. Peck upon the subject.

A Delegate—I would suggest that any member of the convention be allowed to speak, because two or three members from the State might have contrary views, and wish to express their opinions.

Gen. Wingate—All members are at liberty and are requested to state briefly their views. It is important that there should be a full expression of opinion, as in some States steps have been taken to disband all the cavalry on the ground that it does not pay to have any in the National Guard service.

VERMONT.

Col. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vermont (commanding 1st regiment)—Our State has a small National Guard. We have one ten company regiment of infantry, two unattached companies, and a battery (4 guns) of light artillery, but no cavalry. I believe we should have a squadron of cavalry, or mounted riflemen. In my judgment a squadron of cavalry (or mounted men, with long range rifles, who could have their sabres attached to the saddle if desired) should be attached to every brigade of infantry. Although without cavalry Vermont has done well for her infantry and artillery. The Fuller Light Battery is one of the finest artillery organizations in the United States; officers and men are mostly veterans, and take great pride in the service; as far as possible the same horses are used each year, and become well trained. I am heartily in favor of having both cavalry, or mounted riflemen and artillery, as part of the National Guard. I also think that each regiment of infantry should have two Gatling guns.

RHODE ISLAND.

Gen. E. H. Rhodes, Commanding Rhode Island National Guard—Mr. President: My experience in the field taught me the value of the cavalry service in time of war, yet I am convinced that the employment of large bodies of mounted troops in the militia service is not only expensive but practically useless.

With our modern breech-loading arms, I believe that infantry troops will be found equal to all emergencies in times of riot or tumult in our cities and towns. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the mounted service. The men may be as brave and the officers as well posted in their duties in the cavalry as in the infantry, but the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable horses will always be found to be a serious obstacle to the efficiency of mounted militia troops.

In our State, which made an honorable record in the cavalry arm during the late war, we find the mounted service to be a favorite one. In the city of Providence a command was formed in 1842, known as the Providence Horse Guards, which continued in service until 1879, when the present force was enlisted. The Horse Guards were undoubtedly the means of fostering a military spirit among the young men of our State, and from this and similar organizations Rhode Island sent into the field three regiments and one squadron of cavalry.

On the reorganization of our State militia it was thought best to disband the existing cavalry companies and to enlist two new companies (one stationed in Providence and one in Pawtucket) to be known as the 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Rhode Island militia. For convenience a battalion organization was given to these companies, and a major with a full staff was appointed to the command. We have succeeded during the past year in bringing this battalion to a higher degree of efficiency than ever before existed in the cavalry of our State. These troops are armed with sabres and the U. S. breech-loading carbine, calibre .45, and have all the equipments that would be issued to troops of the same arm in the Regular Service. While I doubt the expediency of employing mounted men in street fights, on account of the horses being untrained, yet dismounted they would give a good account of themselves, and can be rapidly moved to distant positions. The principal use that we make of our cavalry is for orderlies and messengers. This duty I regard of importance, for in times of disturbance it is necessary to have well trained men who can be relied upon to carry despatches promptly. It is my opinion that each State should maintain a small cavalry force as a school of instruction for officers and men, as a nucleus for the formation of regiments should occasion require. Our last five day camp was of great benefit to our Cavalry Battalion, as it taught the men not only to ride but also to handle their sabres while mounted. The camp was located fourteen miles from Providence, and the march to and from, proved that men could learn to sit on their saddles even in a few days of drill.

I am decidedly of the opinion that that each State should maintain one or more light batteries. We know the prominent part that artillery plays in war, and I think that we will agree that it is important that each State should have both officers and men trained in this important arm. The artillery drill is not so readily learned as the infantry, and for this reason we find fewer officers of the militia posted in the tactics of this branch. It is a science that requires much study and practice to perfect an officer. Rhode Island has always taken a great interest in the artillery service, and from a militia battery, known as the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, sent a full regiment of Light Batteries into the field. The procuring of proper draught horses is often a serious question, but we find it easier to train horses to artillery than to cavalry service. After a few hours of drill, the horses become accustomed to the firing, and we have no difficulty in moving the guns upon the field. We have one Light Battery in our brigade, which I believe is equal to any similar organization in the country.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. A. Hun Berry, Adjutant-General, Mass.—I had hoped to hear from some of the officers of the line in regard to their experience before we heard from the executive officers—the Adjutant-General should be called upon later—so that we might learn a little from the discussion of this question by the line and get the benefit of their experience with these arms of the service. I can hardly do more than give the de-

tails of these organizations in Massachusetts, as the other officers have done. We have at this present time an allowance for six days' duty in the year. In May or June we have an annual inspection provided for, superintended by the Inspector-General with two assistants; the days are fixed by the officers of the organization, and are such as will suit their convenience; a thorough inspection is made of arms, equipments, dress, and of the men's proficiency in drill; it occupies a whole day. The forenoon is devoted to drill, and the afternoon to ceremony and an exhibition drill, to show their efficiency before the inspectors. In the latter part of the year, August, September, or early in October we have our camp of five days; for this duty the men of all arms are allowed the sum of \$2 per day, the mounted troops being allowed in addition \$4 per day for their horses. Besides this, in each town or city in which a company is located the city or town is obliged by law to provide an armory, for which the State allows a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars for a company of cavalry or artillery, and four hundred for a company of infantry. For this we get a good deal of service; the men work hard, drilling at least one evening each week, and their proficiency is constantly increasing. The active militia is divided into two brigades of about 2,300 men each; to one is attached one company of cavalry and one battery; and to the other is attached a battalion of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, each of two companies. The battalion of cavalry is located in the city of Boston, and the company is located in Middlesex County, its members being scattered over a territory of 15 or 20 miles in diameter. In this company, located as it is in the country, nearly all the members own their horses. The men take great pride in their organization and have raised it to a very high standard of efficiency. The companies in the city are not so well provided for in regard to horses, but they have constant dismounted drills, and they are quite proficient in their branch of the service. The cavalry arm is used mostly in camp as a provost guard for patrolling the approaches to camp to pick up stragglers, tramps, or any violators of law; any disturbance created within a mile of the camp is looked after by this patrol. The artillery is located in the State about in the same manner as the cavalry. It is mostly engaged firing salutes, but its value in case of riots has been fully and effectively proven in Boston. And I think a great benefit in the same direction would be derived from the existence of the cavalry under the same circumstances. The five days' camp duty, with the artillery, as with all the other troops in the State, has been improved to the utmost, and the batteries show in the last day's drill a great improvement over the first day's work. The great trouble seems to be in the lack of instruction among the drivers; this, however, is speedily corrected by a few hours' drill with horses. I certainly am of the opinion that a reasonable allowance of artillery and cavalry with the infantry is very beneficial in the National Guard service, and that all the encouragement possible should be given to those arms of the service, notwithstanding the expense the State is at in maintaining these companies. I think we feel in Massachusetts that the work done and the efficiency shown at encampments and inspections fully warrant the expenditure of the sum appropriated for their maintenance. At the same time only a small amount of these arms of the service is needed in connection with the infantry—while they could do a great deal of good in case of trouble. If there is need for increasing them it can be very quickly accomplished. They are very popular branches, and it would take a very small amount of time to raise a large number of artillery or cavalry soldiers. My impression is that in the coast States the artillery arm should be more cultivated than it is, particularly in the branch of heavy artillery, and I see no reason why all the infantry organizations could not devote part of their time to heavy artillery service to make themselves efficient in that arm, especially as the General Government is very willing that the forts on the sea coast should be used by military organizations for practice, or as schools of instruction. I do not know as I can add anything more to what has already been said on this subject. I should like to hear some of these line officers and get their views.

A Member—You remarked that cities and towns were compelled to furnish armories, and then said that the Commonwealth paid the cities or towns; does that come out of the public treasury of Massachusetts?

Gen. Berry—It comes directly from the public treasury. The city and town authorities at the end of the year file a return at the Adjutant-General's Office of the amount that is paid for the armory (which may be more than \$600). The Adjutant-General having inspected the armory during the year passes on that return and allows the whole rent or a part as he may judge proper. A return of the amount allowed is passed over to the State auditor, and as soon as that is passed on and is ready for payment the authorities of the cities and towns are notified and they draw the money from the treasury.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Col. John W. Cotton, of Tarboro, N. C.—My experience with cavalry is limited. In North Carolina we have the misfortune not to have any organization. Our guard is a voluntary association entirely, all the expenses being borne by the individual members of it. I hope we will get some appropriation from the Legislature this year that will enable us to profit by what I hear here. We have two good batteries in our State. We have the same trouble with horses that the other delegates have alluded to, but still the batteries are effective. I am of the opinion that one battery is necessary to each brigade, and that they are worth all the trouble and expense that is required to maintain them. We have only one cavalry troop, and that is in a badly demoralized condition. I do not know as I can say anything further; I did not propose to offer any suggestions or make any remarks; I came with the idea of learning something and being able at the next meeting to report a very great improvement in the efficiency of the State Guard of North Carolina.

ILLINOIS.

Col. E. D. Swain, of Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can add much to what has been said. We have a battalion of five companies of cavalry, all located in the city of Chicago. It grew out of our riots of 1877, previous to which time we had no cavalry in the State. During the riots it was found necessary to have cavalry, and our business men organized a battalion of cavalry among our business men who had seen cavalry service during the war. This cavalry was very efficient. As the enemy they were compelled to meet were not armed with long range rifles or breech loaders, the cavalry were able to make many successful charges. They also did good service from the rapidity with which they could go from one part of the city to another to quell any disturbance. Our cavalry was not equipped by the State. It belongs, however, to the National Guard, but was equipped and uniformed completely by the Citizens' Association of the city of Chicago. This association is composed of business men, who look after the best interests of our city. We have in the State three batteries of artillery, and they are very effective. They are well drilled, as has been demonstrated in camp at South Chicago two years ago. Their firing was most excellent. We had floating targets in Lake Michigan, and the practice was carried on with perfect safety. They

proved themselves to be very efficient gunners. Of course both branches of the service under discussion labor under the same difficulties that they do in other localities, in the men not owning the horses. The last company organized in our city and State is made up of men who do own their horses, and it is expected that this will become quite an attractive organization, and will be used for escort and orderlies duty, etc. We feel that both branches of this service should be encouraged. We all know how effective light artillery may be made upon any unorganized crowd. Cavalry is very unhealthy indeed for that kind of people, and very effective.

MISSOURI.

Gen. William M. Vandevor, of Macon, Missouri.—I am in favor of encouraging a limited cavalry and artillery service in the National Guard. In Missouri we have but one company of cavalry and one of artillery, and these are both in St. Louis. We found that they were very great conservators of the peace in 1877. Owing to the expense of these organizations being much greater than that of the infantry, I think it would be well to have them limited to as few companies as possible, but am of the opinion that a small proportion of both cavalry and artillery can be maintained in such an effective condition as to more than make up for the expense they cause to the State.

IOWA.

Gen. William L. Alexander, Adjutant-General of Iowa.—In the reduction of the National Guard of Iowa by the Legislature in 1880, it was deemed advisable to muster out both the cavalry and artillery. The reasons for this course were not that they considered these arms of the service wholly unnecessary, but the force was so large—nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery—that in order to attain a standard of efficiency that was desirable, or that would at all compare with the older States, a very material reduction was required to be made. In my judgment, in the States where the appropriations are small, in attempting to maintain all arms of the service, all are materially injured. It should, therefore, be their policy to attempt to maintain infantry only, and only so much of that as the money the State chooses to devote to the purpose will maintain in a suitable manner. The policy of a State having so large a militia force that the State provides about half of its support and the men of the force the other half, is productive of the most disastrous results. Every man feels a financial interest in affairs, and desires a voice in the management, to the extent of the capital invested. In the States where appropriations are liberal, and the people give a hearty support to everything tending to better the condition of their militia, all arms of the service should be retained. But where the contrary is the case, gun squads for artillery should be detailed from infantry and cavalry altogether abandoned. To make the latter at all effective, the horses must be as well drilled as the men. This cannot be done except where companies own them, an expense that should not be thrown upon the individual, and that could not well be incurred by the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

General Latta.—Mr. President, I would rather that you would call upon my comrade here at my right, Gen. Reeder. He is an officer of the line; I am an executive officer only. The cavalry and artillery force of Pennsylvania has gotten itself by continual reductions into very creditable shape. We have now five brigades; one cavalry company and one battery is attached to each. The infantry company allowance is \$500 per annum. Double that is appropriated annually to each of the cavalry and battery organizations. Besides twice each year, the batteries are spared the actual cost of horsing. It varies in amount with location. In one cavalry command each member owns his horse. This military service of ours is a cadet school; it is a sort of system of academic instruction. I suppose in that light instruction in those two branches under discussion is as necessary as instruction in the infantry school. For this a thousand dollars a year and a full performance of all the duties of each arm is expected. It cannot but be admitted that the financial aid afforded is limited to what the real expenditure of such service requires.

I can safely state that those two arms of the service in our State are in a very creditable and satisfactory shape. We cover a large territory. From Lake Erie to the waters of the Delaware is several hundred miles. It is generally impossible to bring together by railroad transportation horses from distant points; they have to be hired where the camp or inspection happens to be. That is a difficulty. When commands are in the immediate vicinity of the camp or inspection rendezvous, or within thirty or forty miles, the men can come with horses somewhat accommodated to the service. I conceive it to be a necessity in the way of a military education that these two arms should be maintained in a limited extent with the organized National Guard of each State, and that the money that is spent upon them is a wise investment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Gen. Albert Ordway, of Washington, D. C.—I am inclined to differ from the majority of opinions I have heard expressed. With my view of the objects and use of military organizations, I cannot but consider every dollar expended by the States in maintaining cavalry in the militia as money wasted.

To make efficient cavalry the horse needs as much instruction as the man, and the instruction of both is essentially practical rather than theoretical. The horse and the man together constitute the soldier. The instruction necessary to create such a soldier must be long and continuous, and is wholly impracticable in the militia. In any service which militia would be called upon to perform mounted troops would only be desired when rapid movement to a designated point should be necessary. In such an emergency it would be as feasible to mount the necessary number of infantry as to employ the so-called cavalry, and on reaching the point of danger the infantry fighting on foot with their breech-loading rifles would be much more effective than unskilful men fighting with sabres and pistols on untrained horses.

On the other hand, I think that great attention should be given to training the militia in artillery service, and particularly that in the sea-coast States systematic effort should be made to foster and encourage attention to heavy artillery, which hitherto has been almost wholly neglected. Artillery service requires the intelligence which is naturally to be found in the volunteer militia. Instruction in artillery, especially for the officers, is to a great extent a matter of books and theory, and there is nothing to prevent a militia officer from becoming thoroughly versed in it. The Government would, undoubtedly, allow the militia the use of the forts for practical instruction, and there is no reason why, in case of danger, our forts could not be efficiently reinforced by militia. While the same objection might be raised against militia field artillery as I have made against cavalry—the impossibility of training horses—the objection does not hold in the same degree. The principal occasions on which light artillery would be required for service in the militia would be those in which no field manoeuvres would be necessary or practicable, and no service would be required from the horses except to haul the guns to the point at which they were to be

used. Men and officers can be thoroughly trained and instructed in the militia, in the manual of the piece, the nature and effect of projectiles, in the theory of gunnery, and in target practice. If called into the field it would not require much time for them to train horses and attain moderate skill in battery drill.

I am not prepared to debate the question at length, but my convictions are: that efficient cavalry is unattainable in the militia, and that existing organizations do not justify the cost of maintaining them; that artillery instruction in the militia is both feasible and desirable, that light artillery organizations should be maintained, and greater attention than heretofore given to book instruction in artillery, and that the sea coast States should take speedy measures and seek the co-operation of the General Government for training a portion of their militia in the use of heavy artillery and the defence of fortified positions.

NEW YORK.

Major W. B. Wetmore, of New York.—General Ordway's remarks fully cover my ideas on this subject. If I were asked whether we should have any cavalry in the National Guard, I should say "no." They cannot under the present system be made effective, unless the State owns the horses and they are trained. The horses and men must be trained together. No one would for a moment say an infantry soldier was trained, if, when he desired to go a certain way, to obey a certain command, his legs carried him in the opposite direction. The same with the horse and his rider. They must be one. The horse must go where the rider desires, and not the rider where the horse chooses. The will of the rider, communicated to the horse by the pressure of the leg or by a touch of the rein on the horse's neck, should be the horse's will, and until they are trained together it is not possible to have thorough cavalry. Even with the best cavalry, the pavements in the streets of some of our large cities are so slippery, that I question if cavalry could charge with any effect without half the horses falling and throwing the rest into confusion. Last year I was present at a review by a German battalion of cavalry. The horses came from carts and car lines and were untrained as well as the men. At the trot the utmost confusion prevailed, and one horse by turning around in a circle and the man falling off, not only broke up his whole platoon and halted it, but all the rest in rear were thrown in inextricable confusion, the first three platoons disappearing in the distance, leaving the rest of the battalion behind. This will always happen while the horses are taken untrained out of carts and cars; and I even question if trained riders could do much under such conditions.

In regard to the artillery, I was detailed as instructor of tactics at the artillery camp of instruction at Fort Hamilton last fall. As Col. Ordway says, we can make very efficient artillery and get riders good enough to take the pieces around.

National Guardsmen, we find, do very well as far as the manual, the loading and firing, firing with shell, the mechanical manoeuvres, the dismounting of the guns. The men can be made efficient in this. They should also be trained in heavy artillery, and it can be easily done, but to-day we have no heavy artillery in the militia service, and in case of war it will be absolutely necessary to man some of the forts in our large harbors with militia organizations, as the regular force is not of sufficient size to do so. We ought to have some of our infantry sent to our coast fortifications and instructed in that branch of the service. In regard to the light batteries, the same difficulty is experienced until the horses are trained and until the drivers are trained to ride them, unless we consider them not as batteries for manoeuvre, but the horses and riders as merely the means of moving the three and three and a half inch guns into position to hold a place in case of riot. But in this case probably a foot battery of Gatling or Hotchkiss guns would be better. We could have several companies in the larger cities especially drilled for that purpose, a platoon, say, in one company of each regiment, without giving up the infantry organization and the drill of the company, and the guns could be kept in regimental armory of the company until needed, and would always be ready for use.

The States do not allow enough money to properly support cavalry and light artillery organizations. It takes one year to make a thorough infantry soldier, while it takes three years to make a thorough cavalry soldier. These organizations get now more than infantry ones of the same size, and even this is insufficient, and I question if it is practicable to keep them up and properly train them, except in the cases I have named, without larger appropriations to maintain proper horses and riders. But in either case, in time of war, we must rely on the militia to supply the infantry and the Regular Army, the cavalry and light artillery, which should to-day be increased to double its present strength.

RHODE ISLAND.

Col. Wm. H. Turner, Asst. Adjt. General, Rhode Island.—I am not satisfied that proper credit has been given to the cavalry service by my colleague and comrade. I have an affection for this branch of the service by reason of my experience in this arm during the late war. The State that I have the honor in part to represent sent three regiments and a squadron of cavalry into the field, and the nucleus of the regiment first organized was the Providence Horse Guards, a militia company, as was also the Marine Artillery the nucleus of the many batteries that Rhode Island sent to the war, and which reflected great credit upon the State. The commanding officer of the Horse Guards was detailed by the Governor of the State as chief of cavalry, and upon him devolved the duties of superintending the recruiting and organization of a regiment of cavalry, which in efficiency and valor bore a conspicuous reputation. If necessity requires the employment of cavalry in quelling a riot, the fact that the horses have not had much previous training would be overcome by the natural disposition of animals to herd together, and the momentum gained in a charge would be the most effective way of dispersing a crowd. If in militia organizations of cavalry the horses are owned by the men, the efficiency of this branch of the service would be greatly enhanced. I would advise, therefore, that a small number of cavalry be attached to each brigade of infantry, composed of such men as own their own horses.

CONNECTICUT.

Col. Simeon J. Fox, Asst. Adjt. General, Conn.—I wish to say, Mr. President, that my State has not had any cavalry in its National Guard for the last 20 years. There are two companies of Governor's Horse Guards—mounted troops—but they are not connected with the National Guard in any manner, so I cannot give you any experience in regard to the cavalry. In reference to the artillery, we have one battery. During the first two or three years of my connection with the Adjutant General's Office, from 1869 to 1872, we had two batteries of artillery. In the reorganization in 1872 we disbanded one battery, and about two years later the artillery force was reduced to one platoon, located in the country at Guilford. We have in the last two years added another platoon to it, located in a town almost adjoining, and our artillery now consists of one battery of four guns. The platoon that we have retained since '72 we have never had any trouble with. At first our artillery did not go into camp

every year, but for the last five years we send them into camp regularly and we see a great improvement in that branch of the service. The State pays for the horses, etc. Our artillery is located in the country. We found by experience that artillery in the cities did not give satisfaction. The procuring of horses here and there, and the drivers being mechanics and merchants led, as can be easily seen, to badly managed teams and indifferent success in field manoeuvres. But our artillery now being from the country does work to advantage. Most of the members either own their horses or else have worked in connection with horses, and know how to take care of them, how to use them, and how to drive them, and we find a great improvement in that particular. We are decidedly opposed to artillery in the city for the reason that the men, not knowing about horses, do not do their work to advantage. Col. Jones, Asst. Inspector Gen., U. S. A., who inspected our force while in camp last year, in his report to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., says: "The battery manoeuvres were executed remarkably well as a rule, and it was difficult for me to account for the drivers and cannoniers being so well drilled and instructed." We think that with our force one battery of artillery is all that is required.

OHIO.

Col. H. A. Axline, Asst. Adjt. General, Ohio.—Judging from the reports made by the representatives from other States, Ohio, perhaps, occupies the front rank in the efficiency of her artillery as well as in some other respects well known to the people of this Union. We are in favor of long range guns, because ours is a far-reaching State.

Our National Guard consists of 100 companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and eight batteries of light artillery. The law limits us to this force, and the quota is full. Besides our two troops of cavalry in the National Guard we have an independent troop, located at Cleveland, that is not excelled in the U. S. It formed the escort of honor to the President at the last inaugural, and it received the highest praise for its soldierly bearing on that occasion. Our two troops of cavalry are an honor to the service. They are not as well drilled, perhaps, in mounted service as they should be, as the furnishing of horses for every parade is expensive and inconvenient; but as dismounted men, or infantry, they are well drilled. We believe that with our improved breech-loading arm the gallant cavalry charges of the past will be known only in history; that hereafter cavalry will fight principally dismounted. They will supply the place of dragoons or mounted infantry, and horses will be used simply for rapid movement. I had some experience in this service during the last war and know of its efficiency.

Our cavalry are merely skeleton organizations, around which regiments can be speedily formed in emergencies. For this reason we hold their existence should be continued. Our laws do not allow our troops to be brigaded in time of peace, hence our cavalry are left unattached, to be used as circumstances may require. Cavalry will always be a necessary arm of the service, although its proportion should be kept small on account of expense. The great State of Ohio should have at least two companies and these should be well kept and provided for. Our State furnishes horses for not more than seven days in the year, and allows \$1.00 per day during that time, otherwise our cavalry companies are provided for as the infantry.

But as we have said before, our artillery organizations are especially efficient. We now have eight batteries of light artillery, seven four-gun batteries, and one two-gun battery. The guns are six and twelve pounders. The organizations are all in good condition, and would be a valuable force if called into active service. Out of these eight batteries we could speedily organize a force of artillery that would do credit to our State.

At the outbreak of the rebellion we had a good battery in northern Ohio, and that formed a basis on which the 1st Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery, that rendered such gallant service in the field, was organized. The existence of that battery made the organization of the 1st Regiment an easy matter.

Our batteries have not yet been called into service to suppress riot, as their services have not been needed, the infantry being sufficient in such cases. However, a few days ago one of our batteries rendered valuable services to the city of Cleveland, which is worthy of notice.

During the late floods the ice banked up and threatened to overflow and destroy the lower part of the city. The 1st Battery of Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, was hastily called out, and a heavy cannonade, with 12 lb. shells, soon broke the ice, opened up the channel, and left Cleveland free from danger.

In conclusion, I would state that artillery is also an important arm of the service, and its existence should be encouraged in the National Guard. They should be supplied with good guns and equipments, with plenty of ammunition for target practice, and, if well supported, they will render every service required.

The smallest force should be cavalry, next artillery, but the main body should be infantry.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Virginia.—I think, Mr. President, if the strict designation of cavalry, is—men who fight on horses with sabres, it is not practical in the National Guard service; but I believe it would be quite practical to attach a troop of horse equipped with rifles or six shooters to each brigade, who would render valuable service. Men who know how to ride a horse can learn to shoot very accurately from his back with a six shooter, and also can and should be trained to get into position quickly from which they can use their rifles on foot, and in that position are very effective. It was my fortune to belong to a mounted rifle regiment during a portion of our late war. We adopted a system of very simple evolutions. The cavalry tactics of the U. S. Army were first taught, and afterwards the men were manoeuvred in single rank at speed, and trained to fight on foot. The horses were provided with links to fasten them together when the men dismounted. I have seen troops of mounted riflemen when galloping and the trumpet sounded, dismount and deploy to fight in seven seconds. The horses were merely linked, a number being held by one man. The men soon learned to do it and to handle their arms. The idea of shooting a rifle from the back of a horse is totally impractical, but I know from experience that any man who can handle a pistol tolerably well on foot and can manage his horse can shoot a pistol very well. A man cannot learn to use a sabre efficiently under several years, and when he does learn to use it, it is an inefficient weapon as compared with the pistol. I believe that young men who join the cavalry of the National Guard should invariably be good horsemen and be thoroughly taught the use of the pistol and the rifle. A simple system of rank evolution and fighting dismounted can be acquired in a very short time, as I know from experience in companies, and in the case of my regiment. I think it would be well to have a troop of horse attached to every brigade of the National Guard, as a nucleus on which to form and educate cavalry in time of war. The moment that we adopted long range guns the functions of cavalry changed entirely; and within the last twenty years past we have seen nothing except mounted riflemen. I think the cavalry on both sides during the war were really nothing but mounted

rifemen. As to artillery, I think that it is very essential to have a battery of artillery with every brigade of the National Guard, and think there is no great difficulty in doing this and having them efficient.

LOUISIANA.

General W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, La.—I will state, Mr. Chairman, that the artillery arm in our State is one of the most favored branches of service in the National Guard. The young men there have great taste for that branch of the service, and they have attained a high state of proficiency in it. We have three battalions of artillery in the State. One of these, the Washington Artillery, dates back to the time of the Mexican war. It was kept up to the opening of the war of 1861, and went through our late unpleasantness with great distinction, and is well known on both sides of the line. They yet maintain their organization, and take great pride in the reputation they have won. They stand very high, not only as an artillery command but also in their drill as infantry. The other two of our artillery battalions drill also as infantry. Our State is not very liberal to its National Guard, and it is well known that the artillery service is one that requires considerable means to keep up. The great expense of parading artillery has been one of the reasons why they drill and parade as infantry. The care and attention that horses require necessitate that the force of artillery in the National Guard should be small. But I must say that I think that there is great need of artillery organization in the National Guard in the different States of the Union, and I should think it would be an easy matter to keep up quite a number of batteries, according to the strength of the National Guard in each State, say at least one battery to each brigade.

As to the cavalry, in our State we have neglected that branch of the service. The great reason of this is the difficulty of finding men who have their own horses, and where men have to go to the public stables and hire horses for a drill or a parade, it becomes quite expensive, and the horses lack experience as well as the men.

I consider the horse as much a part of the cavalry as the men. They move together, and to be well up in the drill and maneuvers they should drill together. That is one of the difficulties in maintaining that arm of the service, in the State of Louisiana as in the other States.

The President.—Have you had any encampments in Louisiana?

General Behan.—As to the matter of encampments I think that is one of the most useful institutions that the National Guard can maintain. We have had no encampments in Louisiana, because we are without camp equipage. We have made two efforts to obtain this equipage from the General Government, but these efforts have failed, and that is one great reason why we are to-day so anxious to have this new bill passed by Congress, so as to enable us to put ourselves on the proper footing. We are very much in favor of going into camp at least once a year. We all know the value of such service and think that one or two weeks in camp would give us more knowledge than a year's duty in the drill room. I sincerely hope we shall be successful in accomplishing the passage of the proposed militia bill.

II. How to Manage Camps.

The President.—If there are no further remarks on the subject of cavalry and artillery the next question in order will be "camps, and the best manner of managing them." I would ask Col. Edgar D. Swain, of Illinois, to state the experience of his State.

ILLINOIS.

Col. Edgar D. Swain, Illinois.—Mr. Chairman, I suppose that the difficulties we have had to contend with in Illinois are about the same as have been related by other delegates who have given their experience. These are unquestionably about the same in each State, until the various obstacles encountered at the outset are surmounted and the Guard thoroughly organized, equipped, and the necessary appropriations secured. The code of Illinois now provides for a tax for military purposes of 1-10 of a mill per annum upon all taxable property, giving annually about \$100,000, 1/2 of which is set aside for the purchase of camp and garrison equipage, expenses of our annual camp (by brigade), of at least four days' duration. Each of the three brigades have been in camp once under this arrangement, and they were admitted to be successful and profitable schools of instruction, particularly in the very important branch of a soldier's education, Guard duties, to which particular attention was paid. As most of the year is devoted to company drills by companies, in their armories, at home, very little attention was paid to the school of the company while in camp, it being thought best to pay more attention to the ceremonies and battalion drills.

Illinois has tried different methods of subsisting her troops in the field and in camp; she has tried the best of caterers, with the result of much style and little to eat; caterers of the 2d class, with spoiled meat and poor rations in large quantities, and the larger the supply the more indignant the men, and the larger the volume of grumbling. She has consequently concluded that this is not the way to feed soldiers, and now they are fed upon the regular Army ration purchased and issued by the State through the regular channels, to the regiments and companies, in accordance with U. S. Army regulations.

Illinois now issues camp and garrison equipage sufficient to put in camp her largest brigade, which numbers about 3,000 men. Illinois troops were not put in camp last year, there being Presidential as well as general election for State officers going on. Besides, the Commander-in-Chief was a candidate for re-election, and had little time to devote to his armory. The regiment which I have the honor to command decided, however, to hold a camp for eight days, and here I desire to say that four or five days is too short a time, as it gives only time to get well settled before preparations must be made for breaking camp. Ten days to two weeks is none too long, especially when the expense is borne by the State. Illinois pays to officers and enlisted men one dollar per day, subsists, and transports them to and from the camp. Mounted officers and men are allowed extra pay and subsistence for horses. The experience of my own regiment in the eight days' camp was very satisfactory. Rations were very largely donated by the business men of Chicago, which were placed in charge of the regimental quartermaster, and were issued daily upon provision returns, based upon the number of men in the company, to the company sergeant. Each company provided itself with a three-hole gasoline stove, to which was attached an oven. With this, and an open fire for heating the water, boiling meats, etc., in the camp kettles, they were well provided for cooking. Each company was permitted to hire a professional cook, each day two or three men were detailed from the company as assistants to the cooks, and for the purpose of instruction in the culinary art. The duties required were those usual in a well regulated camp, except company drill, which was supplanted by battalion drill. Each morning two companies were excused from battalion drill for the purpose of rifle practice. Two targets had been arranged by the regimental inspector of rifle practice, and the firing was conducted under his supervision; every man in camp was enabled to use the ammunition allowed him by law for this purpose, and extra ammunition was expended in file and volley firing,

and a small amount of blank cartridges was expended in skirmish firing. The entire command (300 men) shot through the second class and third classes during the eight days' encampment. I do not think, as I said before, the same result could not have been had during a 5 days' camp. I do not think there can be any question as to the advantage of encampments. They are the most efficient schools that we can have, and more can be done in a week's encampment, I think, to instruct the National Guards in the duties of the soldier than it is possible to do in armories or by the companies at home and alone during the year. I know a great many of my men upon their return home came to me individually and said that although they had been in the service then five years, they did not know that they had so much to learn, or that it was possible to learn as much in so short a time.

CONNECTICUT.

The President.—I would request Col. Fox, the Assistant Adjutant-General of Connecticut, to state its experience in regard to camps.

Col. Simon T. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General, Conn.—Mr. President, Connecticut has for a number of years encamped the whole or a portion of its National Guard. We have camp equipage enough for the entire force, which consists of one brigade, under the command of a brigadier-general; the quartermaster-general goes to the camp ground a few days before the time for encamping, pitches the tents so that the troops on arrival at camp are all ready to give their immediate attention to drills and camp duties. In having tents pitched without losing time, leveling or anything of that kind, we found a few years ago that this practice was advantageous in another way, as on one occasion as we arrived in camp a heavy shower came on, which lasted the entire day, and if our tents had not been pitched so that the men could have gone under shelter they would have had a very wet and disagreeable time, and would have been obliged to sleep in damp clothing. We camp six days from Monday morning until Saturday night. The time is none too long, as it seems to get away very fast. There has been a proposition made the last year to extend the time two days and abolish our spring parade of one day, which we now have under the law. But after looking into that matter very thoroughly, the officers were satisfied that a large number of men would not be able to get away more than a week from their business. They have a certain vacation, and the probability is that one-third of the men would not be able to be present the additional two days, and so it was finally decided to allow the matter to remain as it was, devoting the day of the spring parade to company target practice, under the supervision of the regimental inspectors of target practice. Each company is to be ordered out by the regimental commandant, who sees that the inspector of target practice is present, and the command properly started in target practice for the season; a portion of the day may also be devoted to company drill.

We think that by thus giving the matter of target practice a reliable start in the spring, it will be followed with increased interest by the men.

The subsistence is a matter which the companies have generally taken charge of. That is, the State allows thirty cents a day per man for rations. The men feed themselves either by cooking their own rations or by caterers. We have tried once, at Philadelphia, four years ago, when we encamped our whole brigade, the plan of having the rations all furnished under the charge of one person. With the usual result of these occasions there was a great deal of grumbling at what we considered very good feeding. We find we have less trouble in the matter of subsistence by allowing the men to furnish what they feel inclined to pay for. Some men pay fifty cents and some a dollar a day; and if there is dissatisfaction it is right with themselves. Our officers feel that they would prefer their men to devote all their time to drilling rather than cooking rations. They think the time cannot be spared to pay attention to that. We have this year followed Massachusetts and have bought a camp ground, and we shall have soon our quarters for cooking, feeding, etc., in proper shape to be used every year regularly, so that there will be less expense to the men as to that part of it. We have not devoted any time in camp, except one year, to rifle practice. It was found that it interfered with the drilling, and the general commanding and the colonels felt that they would prefer to devote the entire week to drilling purposes, getting the men to understand thoroughly the camp duties and the drilling, and that the rifle practice would be better attended to by the men outside. We have been moderately successful in regard to rifle practice. The men qualified in one regiment quite largely, and we have 546 qualified marksmen in 1880, so that we think that we can get along without devoting any time in camp to that practice. It is probable that with a permanent camp ground we shall have permanent targets erected, and if it is found that the season's practice of any company is not satisfactory, it can be attended to in camp. But that kind of instruction can be more profitably carried on elsewhere than in the short time available in a week's encampment.

The State issues a marksman's badge which is given to every man who can make the necessary score. This induces the men to attend to rifle practice outside of camp.

The President.—You find that a good inducement? Col. Fox.—Yes, sir; we find that a valuable inducement. We have made a slight change in regard to these badges. Our badges were at first issued every year to the captain of each company, and he was responsible for them. We found that where the captain had thirty or forty badges out there would be somewhere from two to ten of that number that he would have to pay for in the fall. So we changed the plan, and last year we gave the badges outright. Any one now who qualifies keeps the badge, and a new bar is given for all future qualifications. If there is any other point or any other questions that any gentleman would like to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

A Member.—I did not hear the duration of the camp. Col. Fox.—Six days. As I said we did talk this year of extending the time. The plan of extending the time to eight days was withdrawn, as we found after inquiry amongst the officers and men that there were a large number who would not be able to give more than six days from their business to camp duties. This time they have as a vacation from stores and shops, and they can give one week—the period of their vacation—and they devote that to camp. For the other two days we would not be able to get over one-half or two-thirds of the men into camp, and one of those days being Sunday would be of but little benefit to the State. Therefore the plan of having a camp for eight days was dropped for the present.

Gen. Axline (Ohio).—I would like to ask what the State gives for military purposes.

Col. Fox.—Our State has a different method from other States in regard to raising money for military purposes. We do not have to go to the Legislature to get an appropriation every year. A thing which occasions a great deal of trouble, as you all undoubtedly well know. Every citizen of our State between 21 and 45 is obliged to pay a commutation tax of two dollars a year, unless exempted from some physical disability, or by service in the Army, or by five years' service in the National Guard. This is collected from the town officers and paid to us in November, and gives about one hun-

dred thousand dollars a year. It gave us one hundred and five thousand dollars last year. It is a regular thing, and we know what amount we have to depend on, and we know the cost of the maintenance of the National Guard. Consequently we have no difficulty in meeting the demands for camp and other regular expenses.

Gen. A. Hun Berry, Adjutant-General, Mass.—Our trouble is in raising the funds.

Col. Fox.—This has been the plan we have used for the last fifteen years, and it works satisfactorily.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—What per cent. of the tax do you get?

Col. Fox.—We get one hundred per cent. of the tax and about seventy-five per cent. of enrolled militia pay, the tax amounting last year to one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—What per cent. of the men do you get into camp?

Col. Fox.—About eighty-five to ninety per cent. The 1st regiment last year took over ninety per cent. into camp. Last year we only put two regiments in camp for the reason that for the previous two years we had been providing new uniforms and overcoats, etc., which occasioned a large outlay, and we had to forego encamping the entire force for that reason. Now that we are entirely re-uniformed and have full camp equipage, there will be no reason why we shall not encamp our entire force every year.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—Does your fund increase from year to year—is there any balance left?

Colonel Fox.—Our fund has increased from \$52,000 to \$105,000 in 12 years. There has been a balance left. We are not limited in spending just the amount realized each year. We can use more than the amount that is paid into the treasury. We sometimes spend more and sometimes less, but try to average up even.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—So, if you have a balance you can use it if you need it?

Colonel Fox.—Yes, sir; any balance is not covered into the treasury beyond use next year.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—That pays the entire expenses of the military department?

Colonel Fox.—Yes, sir. We are not limited exactly to that amount. In fact, the law allows us to draw over the amount collected if it is found necessary.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—I would ask you if you have any fine for non-attendance at camp?

Colonel Fox.—Our fine for non-attendance at camp or other legal parades is \$5 per day.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—How do you collect fines?

Colonel Fox.—Our proceedings are very simple. The captain notifies the man within so many days of his incurrence of the fine on a form furnished by the Adjutant-General. It is a legal form provided by law. If the fine is not paid the captain notifies the colonel, who notifies the soldier that he is subject to a fine and he will hear what he has to say. He hears the case, and unless there is some good excuse the fine is imposed and unless paid a warrant is given the sheriff to collect the fine or take the body. We don't have many Court-martials in our State. We have not had one since '71. We try to get along without them.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—Are you successful in collecting these fines?

Colonel Fox.—Yes, sir. I don't think that very often we lose any. When it generally comes down to that point they pay up. In 1873 we had a test case in court in regard to the matter; it went through the various courts and we had a decision favorable to the right to enforce the fine by arrest, and that decision is always brought up and controls all other cases, so that we feel very confident in regard to it.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—What is the time of your encampment?

Colonel Fox.—From the 10th of August to the 20th of September.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—I would ask if all the members of the National Guard are exempt from that commutation tax?

Colonel Fox.—Yes, sir. The members of the National Guard are exempt while doing duty and from the payment of the tax after five years' service.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—Does your law provide for the exemption from jury duty?

Colonel Fox.—No, sir; it does not.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—I would like to inquire what month of the year you consider best for your encampment?

Colonel Fox.—We find the latter part of August or the first part of September the best time. We generally take the week of the full moon in last of August.

Gen. A. Hun Berry.—Do you not find it too warm then?

Colonel Fox.—No, sir; not with us. We have a ground located right on the shore, where we have encamped for the last five years. It is open right out to the Atlantic Ocean. There is nothing to prevent the southerly wind coming in. One year that we encamped there there was an encampment in New Jersey the same week. It was a very hot week, and in the camp in New Jersey a large number of the officers and men were taken sick, so that they were obliged to break up the encampment, while our force drilled all through the week regularly on an average three hours a day besides company drilling. Other States have not been quite so fortunate as we have. This is on account of our location. We have a southerly wind there most always, which makes it cool and pleasant.

VERMONT.

The President.—The convention would like to hear a report from Vermont.

Col. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt.—Vermont has an annual encampment of its entire force. Each company messes itself and has a large mess, tent, kit, dishes, etc. Cooks and tent squads go before to arrange, and when the men arrive they find everything in readiness in camp. The companies provide the mess from their own funds, the State allowing two dollars per day and transportation.

We try to follow Army Regulations as closely as possible in the management of our encampment. The provost marshal is responsible for men outside of the camp, and all misdemeanors are promptly punished. Guard duty is thoroughly performed, except on Governor's day, when the camp is open to everybody; guard being kept at headquarters, and over stores only, each company guarding its own property. When the Governor and staff leave we clear the camp and return to business. Under our laws we have little trouble with liquor, no booths being allowed near camp, except the sutler's, who is inside the lines, and is not allowed to sell liquors. Two men of each company are allowed passes at a time between drills; when these are returned two more are issued, etc. All must be in camp at "tap," or are liable to arrest by provost guard. Camp usually lasts for five days, which time is principally spent in guard mount and duty, battalion and skirmish drills, manual of arms and drings, parade, inspection and review; and the gain in drill and discipline is very great, company pride being a great help. The regiment coming together only once a year makes strict attention to duty, vital to improvement; a work hard and with a will, so that when the review and inspection takes place before the governor and adjutant and inspector-general, which is generally on the fourth day, we have always been able to present a creditable appearance. Could ten or fifteen days be spent in camp our improvement would be

wonderful. Rifle practice has been done by the several companies at their homes, no time being available during camp. We have no range marksmen's badges or prizes, although we appreciate their value. We hope soon to be able to take up rifle practice and signal duty, as both are important. To this date courts-martial are unknown. Scattered as the command is, our experience demonstrates conclusively that no matter under what disadvantages you labor, close study and application to drill by earnest officers and men, at home, with five to ten days together in camp, near a small town, make a serviceable and trustworthy corps, which, if ably led, would render a good account of itself in time of necessity.

RHODE ISLAND.

The President—Will Gen. Barney favor the convention with a report from Rhode Island?

Gen. C. H. Barney, Adjutant-General, Rhode Island—Mr. President: It seems to me that this subject could be more profitably discussed by the officers of the line who have had actual experience and control of the men in camp; still as you have called upon me I will say a few words in regard to the provisions of our State law, leaving it for the brigadier-general commanding our troops to answer the questions in detail as to the management of the camp. I think no argument is needed to prove the value of annual encampments to the military of any State; certainly none is needed in the States in which such encampments have been held. In Rhode Island, until two years ago, our law did not provide for annual or any other encampments; but we were so fortunate as to be situated very close to the State of Massachusetts which has held such encampments for many years—encampments conducted in a most excellent manner, and which have been visited by many of our own officers. The Governor of our State has been invited to visit those Massachusetts camps on several occasions, and the result has been that such a sentiment has been worked up in our State that two years ago a provision for annual encampments was incorporated in the new law then adopted. We commenced with an encampment of three days, but by an amendment adopted a year ago increased the time, and we are now allowed five days. That is the law at present. Our experience of only two years has already shown us the great value of annual encampments, and I think there is little danger of a change in the law abolishing them.

Now permit me to say a word or two of the way in which our camps are managed. The troops are ordered into camp for five days. In addition to that, on the previous day a camping party of a sufficient number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates are detailed to set up the camp. This detail employ one day in setting up the tents and getting everything in readiness for the arrival of the troops the next morning. In regard to the pay of the men, the State allows every officer and man alike, for each day's duty in camp, \$1.50 a day, besides all the expenses of transportation. Both the rations of the troops and forage for the horses are paid for by the State. Each officer and man whose duties require him to be mounted is allowed two dollars and a half per day for the use of his horse, in addition to his \$1.50 per day. Our practice heretofore has been to allow a certain amount as commutation for each man and horse, instead of issuing rations and forage in kind; eighty cents per day for each man and fifty cents for forage for each horse has been the allowance; this is drawn in money. The board of officers of each battalion make their own arrangements for feeding their men, and hire their own caterers. This plan has not worked so entirely satisfactory as desired, and I hope to hear this discussion of the experience of other States on the particular point of feeding the men. While in camp our troops are under strict military discipline and perform the usual duties of camp, conforming as nearly as possible to what would be required in actual service, except on the day when the camp is visited by the Governor, when the greater portion of the day is devoted to the ceremonies of inspection and review. That is about all I can state in general terms in regard to our annual encampments. The details of the management of the camp I shall leave to be described by the commanding officer of our brigade, Gen. Rhodes. A word as to rifle practice. In the two encampments which we have held but little attention has been paid to rifle practice, for the reason that so many other matters which could not be learned elsewhere have occupied the time of officers and men. The important matter of rifle practice has received considerable attention by armory instruction, and by target practice, performed voluntarily by troops, on various days other than those spent in camp.

As the encampments get to running more smoothly, I do not doubt that more time can be gained for rifle practice in future. Still I think the best results can be had in deliberate practice by squads at local ranges than in the hurry of a short encampment.

Gen. E. H. Rhodes, of Rhode Island—Mr. President: We have in our State one brigade composed of five battalions of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one light battery.

One battalion of infantry has six companies, three have four, and one has two companies. All the battalions, with the exception of the one with two companies, are commanded by lieutenant colonels. The companies are allowed fifty officers and enlisted men each, and are enlisted for the term of three years. The State supplies full dress and fatigue uniforms, with overcoats, knapsacks, woolen and rubber blankets. The troops are armed with the Springfield breech loading muskets, calibre 43, and have new equipments of the latest pattern. The State requires five days of camp duty, and pays the expenses. Our camp has been carefully surveyed and laid out by the engineer attached to my staff, and conforms as nearly as possible to regulations. It is located upon a large level plain on the shore of Narragansett Bay, and is found to be cool and comfortable. We have three hundred and twenty large wall tents, each tent accommodating from six to eight men. We perform regular camp duty from reveille to taps and maintain the strictest discipline. Brigade guard mounting is the main feature of the morning, and while this is going on each battalion mount guard for practice. The brigade guards, consisting of about eighty officers and men, are retained on duty for the twenty-four hours, but the men going on battalion guard mount are dismissed with the exception of sufficient men to guard battalion headquarters. Company, battalion, and brigade drills are regularly held, and I intend in the future to devote considerable time to field movements and marches into the adjoining country. One day is set apart as the Governor's day, and the afternoon is given to the ceremonies of review by the commander-in-chief. Brigade or battalion dress parades close our day's work. We have had some difficulty in feeding the men, as we have depended so far upon the services of caterers. I trust I shall hear the experiences of other officers in regard to the manner in which their men are subsisted while in camp. My own idea is that it is better to issue rations when practicable, and have them cooked in camp.

This may be our plan for the next camp. Our camp is set up by details previous to the arrival of the troops. I favor this plan because the time allowed for camp duty is too limited to waste a day in pitching tents. The experience gained by the men would be of no special value, as troops serving in the field would not be supplied with wall tents. We have attempted target practice in camp, but I find it takes

too much of our time, and had better be done on other days. Blank cartridges are issued to accustom the men to loading and firing.

Adjutant General Alexander, Iowa—I would like to ask whether you prevent citizens from coming into camp?

General Rhodes—No. We allow all respectable persons to enter the camp during the day, or from reveille to tattoo. No citizens are allowed to remain in camp during the night, except upon written permission of the brigade commander. Our law gives the general commanding certain authority over the country within a radius of three miles from camp, and I have authority to arrest for liquor selling, and to seize temporary structures which are used for this purpose. We enforced the law last year and sent several parties to the County Jail. I found that in order to protect my camp, that it was necessary to use extreme means, and I did not hesitate to seize liquor and empty it into the bay.

Adjutant General Alexander, Iowa—Many of us would be glad to get the benefit of the experience of those States that have had encampments for many years. Do you keep a chain of sentinels on duty all the time?

General Rhodes—I do. Our camp is on a peninsular, and we have a chain of sentinels on the land side. The guards do duty day and night, rain or shine.

General Alexander, Iowa—Is your camp located near a large city or town?

General Rhodes—Our camp is fourteen miles from the city of Providence, and the nearest village is three miles distant.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that in my opinion the proper way to train militia troops is to require them to do camp duty.

I believe that a few days in camp, subjected to proper discipline, is better for the men than many days of street parade. The men learn more rapidly in camp than in the armory or streets. Our experience of the past two years convinces us that our present manner of doing duty is much superior to that of the past.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The President—Will Adjutant General Berry state the method of encampment adopted in Massachusetts?

General A. H. Berry, Adjutant-General Mass.—Encampments in Massachusetts were established in the year 1849, when the law provided for two days of camp duty; they have been kept up continually ever since, undergoing several changes in the length of time, being extended to three days in 1853, to six days in 1862, reduced to four days in 1864, further reduced to three days in 1866, and again extended in 1867 to five days, where it has since remained.

Between 1861 and 1865, when we had an army in the field, encampments of the active militia were not held.

These encampments usually begin in the month of September. Generally on the day before camp four men from each company proceed to the camp ground, pitch the tents, and make everything ready for the troops; this is for the purpose of saving time. The organizations arrive there between nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, the time depending altogether on their distance from the camp ground. Immediately after dinner camp duties commence; the guards are established, not to be withdrawn until the breaking up of camp, except that when the weather is exceedingly stormy, they may be temporarily relieved to prevent unnecessary exposure. A detail of cavalry is sent to brigade headquarters for patrol or provost guard duty, and pickets are posted on the various roads about the camp.

With this cavalry patrol it has been the practice the past year or two to add an infantry patrol or picket.

The State has a camp ground of 120 acres, situated about twenty miles from Boston, on the Albany railroad, about one mile from the depot and village. It has a fence on three sides of it, about five feet high, on the fourth side there are woods and hills; on this camp ground there is a rifle range of 200 yards, with eleven targets, which I am sorry to say is not used as much as I wish it was.

The camp is pitched regularly and as nearly in accordance with tactics as the ground will permit. The routine of duty begins early in the morning, and is carried out thoroughly every day; every hour is occupied in some way. Usually on the fourth day of camp the Governor makes his annual visit and reviews the troops. The review takes place in the afternoon of that day, the whole brigade taking part, after which such drills are added as the Governor may wish to see. There is a detailed inspection of the troops by the Assistant Inspector-General of the brigade, and a general inspection of the camp by the Inspector-General. These inspections are not necessarily made on the day of the review, but are made at different times through the week.

In 1879 the practice was inaugurated in our State of asking the General of the Army to detail an officer of the Regular Army to visit our camps, inspect or look thoroughly over our camp and other duty, tell us where we were at fault in any particular, and make any suggestions he thought fit. That practice was carried out again last year with the same beneficial results. It is popular with the troops; every officer in the whole force being thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, and supporting it heartily. I think it is one of the best things we have had in the State to add to our efficiency. Discipline, and military courtesy have been good the past four or five years, but I think they were much better last year than ever.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Gen. Drum, has paid a great deal of attention to the militia; much of his report was devoted to the reports of the inspections by the United States Army officers of the camps in the different States. By the courtesy of the Adjutant-General I was enabled to put a copy of his report in the hands of every captain in the State. I considered it very valuable, for it gave one an idea of how the active militia of the country appeared in the eyes of the United States Army officers; I was much gratified to learn that they spoke very highly of what was done in the way of camp duty; I do not wish to convey the impression that they praised the organizations and camp duty of the different States indiscriminately, but that it gave me an idea that the active militia in the various States were working hard to bring the standard of discipline up to that of the Army and West Point.

The active militia of Massachusetts consists of sixty companies of infantry, three of cavalry, three of artillery, and two corps of cadets, or 312 officers and 3,854 men; it is organized into two brigades of three regiments of infantry each, a battalion of cavalry and a battalion of artillery being attached to one brigade, and a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery being attached to the other. Three of the regiments have twelve companies, and the other three eight companies; each regiment is organized on the German system of two or three battalions of four companies each, a major being assigned to each battalion who is responsible for the tactical instruction of the four companies composing it, under the general direction of the colonel, the regiment being the unit, having but one headquarters.

The Corps of Cadets are two and four-company organizations, each with a lieutenant-colonel for commander. They are independent, not being attached to either brigade. The first corps, a four-company organization in the city of Boston, is the Governor's body guard. The second corps is a battalion of two companies, and is located fifteen miles out

of Boston. These two organizations have the same duty to perform as other infantry troops, and receive the same pay.

The troops are uniformed at the expense of the State. Last year a new uniform was provided, a sort of chasseur or zouave pattern, consisting of a double-breasted dark blue coat slashed at the sides, and trimmed with light blue cloth of the same color as the trousers, which are of the zouave pattern, tucked into gaiters of russet leather. This uniform, I may say, was adopted partly because its make was such that it would fit any man, and if a tall man was discharged a short man could take his place and fill his uniform, the extra length of trousers falling over the gaiters.

For duty at encampments, general field and staff officers receive four dollars per day, enlisted men two dollars per day, horses for mounted men and artillery, four dollars per day additional. Transportation is allowed for officers and men at the rate of two cents a mile. For the inspection in May or June the pay for officers and men is two dollars per day, four dollars per day being also allowed for horses for mounted troops.

In the matter of messing, the troops pay their own expenses out of their State pay. Some of the companies provide their own rations, detailing a cook from the company, or they hire them and detail a sergeant for commissary. Other companies employ a caterer. The cost of messing at camp last year as returned by company commanders, varied from 80 cents a day with company cooks to \$1.37 with caterers, the average cost being \$1.33. In one of the twelve company regiments there has been for two or three years one caterer for the twelve companies; each company having a dining table of its own, all under one tent.

We have a signal corps organized by detail from every company in one of the brigades, and there are now in the State one non-commissioned officer and one private in every company in that brigade, that is familiar with the signal code, and is competent to send messages by flag or torch. Signalling was first practiced in our militia service by a detachment in the 1st Corps of Cadets, and messages have been signalled by this and other detachments from five to ten miles. Very efficient service in this branch is carried on by the cavalry company in the 1st Brigade; it has extended through the command so that I think there are more than a dozen officers and men who are familiar with the signal code and can send messages. I was much surprised last spring to find that not only the men of the company, but the wives of officers and men had become familiar with it, and were able to translate at sight and answer by the same code.

I am happy to say that our excellent Governor takes great interest in everything that pertains to the militia, and shows it by his presence on many occasions of duty where he is not required to be present by law.

We have an excellent code of regulations compiled by a board of officers appointed in 1876, and our militia law, passed by the Legislature in 1878, was framed with reference to it. The greatest care was taken in its preparation, and all matters of tactics and of ceremony were submitted to Gen. Upton and Barry, of the United States Army, and everything was made to conform to Army regulations and customs. This code was published early in 1879, and a copy of it is now in the hands of every officer, and many of the men. The State expenses for pay and transportation are about \$30,000. This pays the officers and men for inspection, camp, or any other duty they may be ordered on by the Commander-in-chief. In addition to this the State pays about \$30,000 for armory rents. A board of examiners meets every Saturday for the examination of officers who are elected or appointed to positions in the militia, and those who cannot pass that board are immediately discharged. An officer cannot exercise command until he has passed this board of examination and received orders assigning him to duty. Officers ordered before the board of examiners receive four cents per mile for travel. No officer or man is ordered upon any duty unless paid for it.

Adjutants receive \$20 a year; paymasters, of which we have one for every regimental or battalion organization, receive \$12.50 per year for each company in the regiment or command to which they are attached.

Our men are mustered in for three years, and are only discharged for certain causes. For desertion, or absence from all duty for a year, they are dropped from the rolls and can only be restored by trial by Court-martial.

A Member—If you find a man how do you collect it?

Gen. Berry—We do not collect it; we discharge the man. The companies have in their by-laws certain fines; if they can collect them, they do so; we have no state fines; it was found to be impracticable to collect it. The militia law only provides that when companies by their by-laws prescribe fines, they shall not exceed a certain sum.

Adjt.-Gen. Alexander, Iowa—What arms do you use?

Gen. Berry—We use the Springfield breech-loading rifle, calibre 43.

Gen. Alexander—Are the soldiers discharged by Court-martial?

Gen. Berry—They are. They may be discharged by regimental or General Court-martial; the power of the regimental court extends to the discharge of a man and the disqualifying him from holding office in the militia of the Commonwealth.

One great trouble is in the discharge of men. The proportion of changes is about one-third of the force every year. These changes occur by reason of removal from the State or locality of the company; change of business in such a manner as to prevent men from attending to military duty, by their own request, or for other reasons.

A man may be voted out of the company by a two-thirds vote.

Gen. Alexander—You expressed the opinion, or made the statement, that you experienced some difficulty with rifle practice. I would be pleased to know the nature of the difficulty?

Gen. Berry—It is in this way: The State range at South Framingham is not used as I would like to see it during the encampments; the whole rifle practice of the State is not up to what it should be; my idea is that a thorough system of rifle practice should be started in a systematic way in the armory, and after that the test on the range should be given to officers and men to see how proficient they have become by their armory practice; this will be shown by the practice on the range.

It is prescribed in our regulations that each man shall have six hours drill in each year in the preliminary practice; that is to be certified to by any commanding officer of the company, through the proper channels to the Adjutant-General, when the company will be allowed the first part of the annual allowance of ammunition provided by the State; this gives each company 1,000 rounds, which is expended in firing by command, by company, platoon, rank and file; a return of this company practice is made in a similar manner to the armory drill, when the last third of the ammunition is given to the companies, which may be expended as the captain may deem best calculated to make good shot; after that he makes return of the marksmen or those who have reached a score of 17 or more in five successive shots; for this a badge is presented to each man. In October a State competition is held at which prizes are given, which concludes the rifle practice of the year. There was only a very small proportion of the militia participated in rifle practice;

the past year, out of sixty-six companies of infantry, only nineteen completed the drill required to obtain the first allowance of ammunition; five of these completed the company practice with ammunition, and four of these entered teams in this annual match. The State allows, twice each year, transportation to and from the camp ground for rifle practice. This year I have been instructed to allow transportation to any approved range, and I am in hopes that at the end of the rifle year, which is the 1st of November, a much larger number will have taken part in rifle practice than ever before. At camp the difficulty has been, as suggested by the gentleman from Rhode Island, in finding the time to devote to that practice. It has been urged that brigade commanders should give their commands some time to practice at the range during the encampment, but hitherto there has been no time at all which could be made available.

In conclusion let me add that from our experience of over thirty years with camp duty, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no money expended for the maintenance of an organized militia, that returns such an equivalent in efficiency, as that expended upon an annual encampment of troops. There is more soldierly spirit and true duty engendered in the few days devoted to this purpose, than years of drilling in an armory will ever accomplish. Armory drill is indispensable, but it must be supplemented by camp duty to render troops of value in the first moments of need.

OHIO.

The President—Has Ohio had any camp?

Asst. Gen. A. H. Axline, of Ohio—Yes, sir.

The President—Can you give us a report?

Gen. Axline—I will call on some other representative from Ohio, Gen. Denver or Col. Hunt. Either one of them will speak on the subject, as both have commanded camps during the past year; then I can perhaps give some details.

The President—Col. Hunt, will you give your experience?

Col. C. B. Hunt (Ohio)—I can only give the experience of my own regiment on this question, as to whether a camp is a benefit to the National Guard. I think it is a great advantage; the only trouble is that the time is too short. The men should be in camp two weeks if possible. In three or four days I do not see that it is of any good; it is just about a picnic and that is all. If you can get a camp for two weeks you can come down to business at once. I camped last year eight days. We were paid for six days and we managed to raise money to pay the extra expenses; we go into camp on the Regular Army plan. The men erect their own tents. I do not send out and have a party to do that work. I want the men to do that themselves and learn how to do it; of course if there should be a heavy rain about the time of going into camp, it would be a little disagreeable, but it does not do any harm. I feed my men on the Regular Army ration, contracted for and brought into camp every morning. Each company is required, if they have no cook, to provide one. We find it is a bad plan to put inexperienced men to cooking. They make a bad mess of it. If we were going into service for six months, then it would be proper to teach the men to cook, but when we are going into camp for only a few days, it is better to have experienced cooks. You can get them for almost nothing. They are glad to go for a week's relaxation. I can feed my regiment for twenty-four cents per day per man, give them all that they expect, except butter and milk, which they provide for themselves. I provide a place for them to eat—a shed for them with tables, etc. The cooking is done out in the open air with the same kind of cooking utensils used in the Army. Our pay from the State is one dollar and thirty-three cents per day. A dollar a day for the pay and thirty-three cents a day for the subsistence. We sometimes get the amount at once and sometimes we wait nearly a year for it.

Col. Axline, of Ohio—That was when we first started; it is all right now.

Col. U. R. Hunt—I have always waited for the appropriation. Last year I received a hundred dollars from the citizens of Middletown where we camped, as a gift from the residents to there again. I received a hundred dollars from the sutler for allowing him the privilege of selling everything except intoxicating liquors. I saw that eight days encampment would bring us into debt, and on Sunday morning I put a guard at the entrance and charged ten cents admission, and got one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The President—What time did you go to camp?

Col. Hunt—August 16.

A Member—Do you take into consideration the subsistence?

Col. Hunt—I furnish the subsistence for the men and take pay from the State. If there is anything left over it goes into the general fund, and provides for drayage, straw, etc.

A Member—The regiment does not furnish forage?

Mr. Hunt—No, sir; I have been in camp four years and never have had any trouble. I generally camp near a town if possible, for the purpose of getting the supplies. I think the men would be in just as good a condition and would preserve as much order if they camped in one of the squares in the city of Cincinnati, or in an out of the way place, and I think would preserve just as good discipline. If you start properly with the men you will have no trouble.

The President—I would ask Gen. Denver if he will give us his experience?

Gen. J. W. Denver (Ohio)—Mr. President: my experience has been very much the same as you have heard, probably the only difference is as to the manner of subsistence. Our State furnishes no rations in kind. They allow thirty-three cents per man per day, and at the outset, three or four years ago, I ordered the different companies to be divided up into messes, six in a mess, as near as they could, and required each mess to furnish its own subsistence for the six days that they were to be encamped, and we would get the commutation from the State afterwards. That plan has worked well. We have had no difficulty at all, and by allowing a sutler on the ground he can supply all wants that may arise, and provide anything that may be needed during the encampment, in the way of provisions, that they have not brought along. As for the general management of the camp it has been the same as in service. Our guards were kept up constantly, and men were not allowed to go out of the camp without passes, and during the day visitors were allowed to come in the camp with few restrictions, but at night they were not allowed to come in at all. The guards at night follow the same rule that govern the Regular Army. In day time their duty is to keep loafers from around the camp and to prevent any disturbance from outsiders, and not allow any intoxicated person around, or allow any intoxicating drink or anything of that sort. Our experience has been that the people in the neighborhood of our encampment have been so well satisfied that they have always wanted to get us back to the same place every year. They have met with no losses and with no depredations whatever. No complaints have been made, and the people have been entirely satisfied. One man said that he was entirely satisfied when he saw his flock of turkeys pass through the camp and they were not molested.

Gen. H. A. Axline, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: Col. Hunt and Gen. Denver having given you some particulars concerning the encampments of their regiments, I would like to say a word or two concerning our encampments in general. As we stated yesterday, our force is not classified into brigades. We have 100 companies of infantry assigned to fourteen

regiments. The regiments generally hold separate encampments. These camps are visited as far as possible by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; the troops are inspected, mustered, and reviewed then by the Adjutant-General, or some officer from the Adjutant-General's Department. The camp routine is carried out in regulation manner. Battalion drill occupies the greater part of the time, as many of our companies are so located that this branch of instruction is neglected during the year. Our encampments are in every way satisfactory and beneficial. We consider them a success. They have become a fixed thing in our State. Many of the commands have encamped for the fourth time under the present organization. The appropriations made for our National Guard are reasonable, and are quite a support in rendering our force efficient.

The President—What time in the year do you have your encampments?

General Axline, of Ohio—During the months of July, August, and September. The time is not limited by law.

The President—Don't you find it too hot in August?

General Axline—The men bear it out—sweat it out.

The President—Would it not be better in September or October?

General Axline—That is rather late. We find the attendance better at an earlier date.

Thirty-three cents per day per man has been allowed for subsistence. We find that amount fully sufficient for the purpose.

The men are paid \$1 each per day for the time actually in camp. Transportation is furnished to and from camp. Companies are paid from \$75 to \$100 each for care of arms, etc. Uniforms are furnished enlisted men. The municipalities or townships in which companies are located are required to furnish suitable armories and drill rooms free to companies. The State furnishes all arms and equipments. Our tents are the best that can be procured—wall tents, with flies, sufficient for the whole force.

By a Member—I would ask General Axline what he would do if an intoxicated person came into his camp or liquor was brought there?

General Axline, Ohio—In that case we destroy the liquor and put the man in the guard house.

General Elisha H. Rhodes, Rhode Island—We would do the same thing.

General Axline—What is your method of destroying it?

General Rhodes—Narragansett Bay took it the last year. We destroyed twenty gallons.

General Fox, of Connecticut—Our laws give us that power. We can take the liquor and destroy it.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The President—Has North Carolina any report to make?

Colonel John W. Cotton, Tarboro, N.C.—I would simply state that we have had a little encampment in North Carolina. As to subsistence it has been a voluntary act. The men paying all their own expenses. One brigade and one regiment. It has been demonstrated very effectively to us that camps are very clearly essential to the proper instruction of the National Guard in all the details of military life and discipline. We went into camp and carried out to the best of our abilities the regulations governing encampments in the United States Army. The effect was very beneficial indeed. We have had no appropriation whatever, and the prospects are that it will be a long time before we can get any. Yet we have had encampments and very successful ones. It has been very thoroughly demonstrated that they were a good thing for our State.

MISSOURI.

The President—I will now call upon General Vancleve, of Missouri, for his experience.

Brigadier General Vancleve—We have no encampment in our State. We have no State law authorizing camp. We have a bill pending in the legislature, which I hope will pass, authorizing an encampment. If it does we expect to have a general encampment this fall.

IOWA.

The President—I would ask what is the case with Iowa?

Adjutant General W. L. Alexander—Mr. President: The first encampments ever held in Iowa under State authority were held last fall. They were for five days, five in number, and by regimental organizations. The drill, discipline, and general management, were given up to each regimental commander who adopted such measures as he thought would be productive of the best results. The men were in all but one instance fed by caterers. I am strongly of the opinion, the best plan for subsistence, is, to issue uncooked rations direct to companies. Besides being cheaper, this course is open to fewer causes for complaint, and the knowledge of how to cook his rations on the field, a feature of military life that should be as much a part of a National Guardsman's education as the use of his rifle. The State pays all the expenses of encampments, but does not, as I think it should, and in time will, compensate the men for their time. I believe no feature of our military system offers such opportunity for thorough and practical military information as that offered by encampments. No system of rifle practice has yet been adopted in Iowa, but some companies have ranges and have given the subject very considerable attention.

Last fall one of our companies sent a team into our neighboring State of Illinois, very much to the discomfort of some very good marksmen in that State.

General Wingate—The convention would be pleased to hear from Pennsylvania.

Adj. Gen. James W. Latta—On the subject of encampments it might be stated that Pennsylvania has a statute profuse in arrangement and detail, but silent as to the financial means for their conduct and support. Pending legislation, it is hoped, will shortly remove this obstruction. There is a law, however, that provides for the payment of transportation of troops to and from the point selected for the annual inspection. Somebody conceived the notion last year that if the railway companies could be induced to carry the soldiers at one half the rates fixed—two cents per mile per man—that the other half could be appropriated to, and would meet the cost of subsistence. A calculation showed that this notion as to the expense of subsistence was well conceived, and upon representing the matter to our railway authorities it met with a cheerful and hearty acquiescence. In this way and through that aid our State was enabled for the first time last year to place her troops under canvas. Two camps of instruction were organized, one at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, known as "Camp George G. Meade," composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d Brigades, and the other at Thompson's Station, near Pittsburgh, composed of the 4th and 5th Brigades, and known as "Camp Alexander Hays." The average percentage present was .67%. It was reduced considerably because of the nearness of the locations to the homes of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh soldiers. Major-General Hartranft, the division commander, had command of both camps. They were conducted strictly on military business principles, and the reports of Gen. DeRussy, of the Army, in the one, and Gen. Gibson, of the Army, in the other—which officers were especially detailed by the War Department to inspect them—show that the end sought for was accomplished. Such also was the judgment of the experienced and critical. It must be recollected that these

efforts were purely experimental and preliminary to the formation of a judgment as to the real value of such encampments, and whether the benefits derived from them would warrant the expenditure of the public moneys for their future maintenance and support. The conclusions from officials were favorable, and the recommendations from the Governor in his annual message to the Legislature, and the division and brigade commanders, earnestly urge that the necessary moneys be appropriated for their continuance. The comments of the press and the opinion of the public seemed in full accord with the judgment of our officials.

The commissariat was managed with skill and judgment, and the issues were full and satisfactory. The stores were in quality and quantity equal to those supplied United States troops. The men were supplied with camp kettles, mess pans, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, tin cup, etc., and generally did their own cooking. The cost of all this was moderate. In the eastern encampment it was 19.58 cents per day per man, and in the western 18.88 cents per day per man. In one instance it is currently reported that in one of our celebrated city organizations, specially noted for its tone, its membership had, without the knowledge of their commanding officer—satisfied with the rations—provided themselves with hotel appointments for their service. When the matter came to his knowledge, cooks, napkins, and table linens were speedily disposed of, and the men comfortably and enjoyably settled themselves to the real business of a soldier's life. If there be instances, judging from an old volunteer experience, subject to frequent and conscientious growing, it is when the commissary bureau was limited in the quantity of or inferior in the quality of its issues. Reasoning from these times, "not yet so very old," the absence of all complaints with our people, founds the belief that everything was satisfactory.

The troops served in these encampments with but a single day's pay, our law providing only for payment for the actual day of inspection. The officers' pay is the same as that for like grades in the Army, non-com. officers from \$3 to \$2 and privates \$1.50; rather large for soldiers' rates for enlisted men in active service, but paltry when seven days' service is demanded and only one day paid for.

It has been the effort in Pennsylvania ever since the reorganization of the militia began in 1873 to bring it down to a system. In that year there were in commission twenty-one major-generals, whose so-called division commands were more particularly distinguished by their geographical limits rather than the soldiering that came under their authority. There were some three hundred companies equipped in all varieties of uniforms. There were regimental organizations in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but outside of these, except in two or three cases, companies stood upon an independent basis, and knew no military authority between them and the division commander. Gradually from that year until now, at each recurring legislative session, amendments were grafted on the old statute of 1864, and obsolete matter taken from it that looked to improvement in organization and increased financial support. Now, Pennsylvania boasts of a division organization of the old army with its one major-general, five brigadiers, eighteen regiments of infantry, one battalion of infantry, one independent company of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery. The law limits the organizations to one hundred and fifty companies of infantry, five of cavalry, and five of artillery. This force is equipped after the pattern of the fatigue dress of the Army, has the great coat, blanket bag, rubber blanket, canteen, haversack, etc. All the clothing and equipment was manufactured under the supervision of United States officers and at United States arsenals. Legislation is now under consideration, with fair hopes of a successful result, looking to the more efficient means of securing a better established system of military financial procedure, providing means for an annual encampment and for the encouragement of rifle practice.

Gen. Alexander, Iowa—Do you consider the location of a camp near a large city a good one, or do you consider the one as given by Gen. Rhodes a better one?

Gen. Latta—One of our camps was only about as far from Pittsburgh as the General's was from Providence. I don't know that, as a rule, it is wise to select the vicinity of large populous centres as the location for military encampments. Judging, however, from the point of view I had and my opportunity for observation, I am not prepared to say that we did not secure a fair proportion of duty and really very good discipline. I know of no instances of the infraction of regulations requiring the exercise of severe authority. I am disposed to think that in a service such as ours, when the soldier can be made to understand the use of a short liberty in a short season of duty, it is well to surround the service with some attractions. I do not want to be understood as advocating the vicinity of large cities for each successive year's encampment—but all opportunities being equal to the occasion, as it is the people's money that is being expended—say once in every four or five years, they should have a chance to see whether they think their money is being well spent. There is no better opportunity, after our soldiery have been educated to a point to stand it, than to establish camps at these extended intervals in the vicinity of a great city.

Gen. Snowden, Pennsylvania—In regard to order I may say that during the six days' encampment in Fairmount Park, we did not see a drunken man in our camp. The rations supplied by the State were ample; both in kind and quality they gave perfect satisfaction to all. The officers were not under pay and were obliged to defray their own expenses; the State allowed rations to be supplied to them, so they were all familiar with their character. The rations were taken in charge by the commissary sergeants and then taken to the different kitchens (which were erected in the rear of all the camps) where they were cooked. The companies had stoves which they had hired or bought, some companies having bought stoves, and other companies having hired them; a few companies had hired cooks, but in most of them the cooking was done by the men themselves, and the men were well satisfied with the way in which it was done. The order in our camp was very good. Our attendance was not so large as it might have been, in consequence of being near home. Men did not find that change of scenery or variety that they would have found had they gone further away. Another objection to being so near the city was that we had a great crowd of people there running into the camp. On the day of the review of our whole division of three brigades, we of course had an enormous crowd. I held also a dress parade when we had trouble. The 1st City Troop was mounted at the encampment on their own horses. Our battery was also mounted at their own expense; they are allowed an annual commutation of about \$1,900. The officers and the men were inspected by Gen. Latta, the Adjutant General of the State, and Gen. DeRussy, of the Regular Army. The officers and men were allowed one day's pay for the inspection, which is all they receive for the entire period of the encampment. I think that in order to make encampments a success hereafter the officers and men ought to be paid. You ought not to require the men to leave their homes unless you pay them. It is a duty they are performing to the State and no amount of love for it is sufficient to compensate a man for his absence from home and loss of wages. Many of the men are laboring men, a number are mechanics, clerks, etc.,

and it is not fair to ask them to leave their homes without some compensation. If the law is amended so as to feed and pay the men the encampments will be a perfect success.

We had regular guards mounted throughout the brigade. The battalions had regular battalion drill, and I think if two or three things were removed, the encampment would make a National Guard in many respects equal to the Regular Army. The volunteer forces in our Army were equal in every respect to the regulars. Of course in the higher branch of engineering we could not expect to compete with them; but take one of our regiments and put it in the field and you have as good a regiment as they have in the Regular Army, in my judgment. We had the Army rations, consisting of all the vegetables, potatoes, onions, fresh and salt beef, hard and soft bread, coffee, sugar, and candles. Our arrangements for tents were very good indeed; the officers all had wall tents, and, in addition, at brigade and division headquarters, hospital tents. The men were supplied with the "A" tents.

Colonel George Sanderson, Jr., Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, Penn.—Mr. President: In the matter of rifle practice and encampments, gathering my reasons from the experience had in the camps of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, I am emphatically of the opinion that rifle practice, as a system, cannot be carried to any reasonable degree of success if it is confined to a few days' annual practice while our guards are in camp. Rifle practice, sir, has become a necessary part of the soldier's education. As it is a science, and the acquisition of knowledge of any science comparatively slow, it necessarily follows that eight or ten days a year for this purpose would be a ludicrously small time. We hear much from men now and then who think that rifle practice is but a fancy and expensive indulgence, and should be entirely subordinated to other duties. Sir, a good alignment, a perfect wheel by company front, a well-timed manual, are pretty things to look at, but the very men who dress so well and stand so bravely shoulder to shoulder may know little or nothing about the rifle they carry except to handle it brilliantly in the manual. I venture to say that two-thirds of the militia of our country are neophytes in the practical and actual use which the rifle they carry is intended for—I mean accurate and effective shooting. They know, of course, a rifle will kill if pointed at any one, but their knowledge extends very little farther. Now, sir, as I look at it, an annual encampment is intended for that instruction which the guardsman cannot obtain elsewhere properly—battalion and brigade drill, skirmish drill, guard mounting, and guard duty, and all that general experience he can obtain only in active service. These duties are manifold and urgent, and consume about all his time. To devote what little time is left to rifle practice would result in a certain failure. During the encampment of our National Guard at Fairmount Park last August I endeavored to have some rifle practice, with a view to ascertain whether it could be made practicable. Complaint came in constantly that guard details were broken up and battalion drills interfered with by the absence of large numbers of officers and men at the range, and, as a consequence, I was compelled to desist. Now, it strikes me that this will be an insurmountable objection to rifle practice in camp. All things should be at the right time, and the camp is for other duties than rifle practice, because it can be as easily taught elsewhere and with as little expense to the State Governments. I earnestly trust, sir, that the effort which seems to be under weigh in some of our States to confine rifle practice to the annual encampment will prove abortive. It will be against my views if it is ever effected in my own State.

Col. Henry M. Boies, 13th Regt., N. G. P., Scranton, Pa.—Mr. President: The real benefit to be expected from an annual encampment of the National Guard is the opportunity afforded for its instruction in those military duties, a knowledge of which cannot be imparted in the hour drills. These are chiefly for the men, the science of cooking the Army ration and living in the field, and their training as skirmishers; for the officers, battalion and brigade tactics, and the manoeuvres of battle; for but few regiments even are assembled at any other time; for the staff departments, upon which everything depends in service, the encampment furnishes almost the only means of acquiring that experience and knowledge which is essential to efficiency, and existence indeed. In this view it would seem desirable that the entire organization of each State, if composed of one division or less, should be assembled in camp at the same time. The time being necessarily brief, the camp should be so located that there would be nothing to distract attention from the actual business in hand. All ideas of a picnic and excursion nature, either as an incentive for attendance or attraction in camp, should be banished. It is my experience that nothing is so satisfactory to officers and men as the consciousness of learning something useful continually, and that men who feel themselves to have been kept at work advantageously during an absence from home on military duty, will be much more likely to wish to repeat the experience than those who have wasted their time in idleness and pleasure-seeking. At any rate, the men who go to camp for a spree are of no use in the National Guard, and the State would be wise to cease spending time or money on them.

Battalion drills and guard mounts in the morning, rifle matches during the middle of the day, brigade movements and dress parade in the evening, should be the ordinary programme, and will leave little enough leisure. I hope to see the time when at least two or three days of the tour will be spent in campaigning and in sham engagements between huge bodies with all arms employed. Nothing could be more interesting or instructive to all. Another advantage in large encampment is the opportunity of comparison between good and inferior commands, which, being apparent to officers and men alike, operates both as a stimulus to improvement, and affords an example to be copied.

In rifle practice, as practice, I am satisfied but little can be accomplished or should be attempted in a week's camp more than to test the training and proficiency of the several commands by volley and skirmish firing and team competitions. Indeed, compulsory rifle practice is an impossibility in the National Guard. A love for the art and an ambition for the distinctions conferred for excellence must be relied upon to secure the practice required during the greater leisure in the summer. It is of importance, therefore, to cultivate these sentiments by the award of badges and prizes, by mention in orders, by public ceremonies of presentation, and, especially, by giving to each organization a credit for excellence in marksmanship which shall be shown in its general rating at the annual inspection.

The encouragement of rifle practice, aside from its value on its own account, which is great even in the National Guard, which as a general thing knows nothing at all of modern weapons of precision, not even how to load or fire them, is certainly one of the most efficient methods of inducing the enlistment of the better class of men and keeping them in the Guard, and thus becomes an important factor in its maintenance in general efficiency.

[The remarks of Gens. Reeder (Pa.) and Hunt (Ohio) have been delayed by the reporter, and are laid over, with the remarks of Gen. Ordway on the bill, and the address adopted by the convention].

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—There was a very large attendance present at the armory of this regiment on April 7, gathered for the purpose of witnessing the competitive drill by members of Co. K, Capt. Waters, for the "Partridge Medal." Among the special guests were Adjutant-General Barney and Col. Turner, Rhode Island, and Capt. T. R. Mathews, 1st Massachusetts, while officers from nearly every regiment in the 1st and 2d New York Divisions were present to criticize the manual. The ceremonies of the evening were opened with a concert by the regimental band under Eben, the music being of the very best, and was most thoroughly enjoyed by the very large assemblage. After the concert the company was formed with 32 solid files, and for nearly an hour gave a most spirited exhibition of the school of the company. The manual was excellent and the loadings and firings fair. In the fire by rank the rear rank suffered in comparison with the beautiful volleys of the front line. At the close of this drill Captain Waters called Captain Mathews, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts, from his seat among the audience, and presented him with a handsome medal on behalf of K, 23d. As Captain Waters some time ago received a medal from the Massachusetts company, the presentation on this occasion was only a friendly exchange. Capt. Waters no doubt made a beautiful speech in his presentation to Capt. Mathews, but, unfortunately, it was inaudible to all but the recipient. On the other hand, Capt. Mathews made a ringing speech, in which he thanked the company and expressed himself as delighted with the present friendly feeling existing between the 1st Mass. and 23d New York, and hoped that this feeling would extend to all the regiments in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York City. The contest for the Partridge medal was then announced, and we were most pleased to note that, apparently, a preliminary drill had been held, for but 29 men stepped to the front as competitors. The judges in this competition were Major John B. Frothingham, Captains A. H. Williams and Thos. Barrington, all of the 23d regiment. The competitors were formed in single rank, and after a few minutes the line was reduced to 20. The weeding out process was systematically kept up, and 5 more men were thrown out; the next reduction was to 10, and a few minutes later to 5, and finally to 3, viz., Sergeant Schou, Corporals Singleton and Huking. The latter was next to drop out, leaving the contest between Schou and Singleton. The manual was beautifully executed by both men, but an unfortunate misplacement of the thumb at "present" threw out the Corporal and Sergeant Schou was declared the winner for the year 1881. The previous winners of the Partridge medal are: 1871, Corp. W. A. Cook; 1872, Corp. C. F. Bartol; 1873 and 1874, Sergt. W. A. Cook; 1875, Corp. E. A. Loveys; 1877, 1878, and 1879, Sergt. W. P. Talbot, and 1880, Private G. L. McDonald. A series of twelve dances closed the festivities.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Third Regiment.—The inspection drills of this command were concluded on April 8, Companies A, F, and H, owing to the absence of Colonel Bonaffon, being manoeuvred by Lieut.-Col. Denny. These companies are quartered in the lower part of the city, and, previous to the organization of the 3d regiment, were a part of the Weeacoe Legion. A witness of this and the drill on the previous evening, if a stranger, would undoubtedly have been impressed with the idea that they so remained, an entirely distinct organization from that which drilled on April 7: their movements being executed in a manner so decidedly superior. The drill needs no criticism in detail. The blunders were mostly in judgment of distance, to be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact of their drills generally taking place in an armory, where correct distance can never be taken, on account of the want of space. Par. 129 was ignored entirely, and officers improperly faced their companies in the backward march. Markers were not always used correctly, and guides were not always in their proper positions; nevertheless, the battalion drill was a good one, and especially in the loadings and firings. The skirmish drill, on the contrary, was only passable, the guard mount fair. The challenges of the sentinels, though not always correct, were given with spirit and an eye to business.

Keystone Battery.—The best inspection drill so far passed in the brigade was that of the above command on April 11. The battery was promptly formed and handsomely turned over by the 1st sergeant. The marching movements, commencing with sections right, followed by forward march, left into line wheel, marching by the flank, sections right (and left), front into line, on left front into line, right by sections, right by platoons, and many others were executed with a precision that was simply perfect. Guard mount followed, the first platoon being detailed as old and the second as the new guard. Undress guard mount was performed in excellent shape, but one or two errors (committed by the non-commissioned officers), being noticed. The command being reformed, one platoon was detailed for gun drill. Detachment opposite your pieces, detachments front, cannoniers post, action front, commence firing, cease firing, fire to the right, change front forward on right piece, fire to the rear, limbers and caissons pass your pieces, fix prolonge, fire retiring, etc., were executed with a perfection of detail difficult to surpass. To the spectators the most interesting portion of the drill was yet to come. Prepare to dismount pieces, dismount pieces, prepare to mount pieces, mount pieces, and almost in an instant the pieces were dismounted and in another instant mounted. This was repeated with the addition of dismounting and mounting carriages, with almost greater rapidity, and with a precision which it would be difficult to surpass.

Battalion State Fencibles.—The inspection of Companies A and B in battalion drill, guard mounting, and skirmish drill was to have taken place on April 13, to be followed by Companies C and D on April 14. Companies A and B assembled promptly on the evening of the 13th, but not in very good strength, the equalization being four companies of eight files each. The battalion drill was not a very satisfactory performance, owing in a measure to the division of the two companies into four very small ones. As this was done by direction of the inspector, he considered it sufficient reason for directing the whole battalion to be assembled on the next evening, the 14th. Upon the battalion drill of that evening he will base his report.

The skirmish drill of Companies A and B was about on a par with the majority of the other companies of the brigade; the same remark applies to the drill of Companies C and D on the 14th. Every command in the brigade seems to interpret the skirmish drill somewhat differently, yet none of them correctly throughout the drill. In some respects they are all alike; too much of a disposition is shown to do everything with the same regularity, as in company drill. There is a lack of vim on the part of the men, and hesitancy on part of officers. These remarks are made in connection with the drill of the Fencibles, but they are not a whit less applicable to every command.

On the 14th, after the skirmish drill of Companies C and D was concluded, the assembly for guard details was sounded, and the ceremony proceeded with. Excepting one or two very slight errors, it is doubtful if a better performance could be made by any organization. The drum major should not salute the adjutant when trooping the line, and the non-commissioned officers, when forming to the front and centre,

should have taken position in one line, not in two. Corporals should also read up in regard to positions when in charge of relief. The battalion drill of the four companies which followed, was, in most every respect, first class. It is true there were a number of errors, which we may notice on the occasion of another drill, should space better permit. Once or twice what would have been very bad blunders were nipped in the bud by the major commanding. However, for promptness, rapidity, and accuracy with which the movements (some in double time), were executed, it would be hard to find an organization to duplicate it.

First Regiment.—The report in last week's JOURNAL, on the first drill of this command, has some typographical errors, which we hasten to correct, viz.: "Close column on fourth company, right in front, was only passable, lieutenant commanding the third company failing to give command left forward, fours left, gave command fours left, thus breaking the company into fours." It should have been "and thus broke into the fourth company." In speaking of the skirmish drill on the 6th inst. the types made us say that Co. H was the first, it should read Co. H was the best.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE United States troops having been withdrawn from Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., Col. Houghton, commanding 48th New York, has applied to the War Department for permission to use the rifle range of the fort, for target practice by his command, during the season of 1881.

—A CORRESPONDENT who witnessed the drill of the 69th New York on April 11, and who apparently is not satisfied with our criticism, writes: "A few pertinent questions will probably explain why this regiment does not and cannot improve. 1st. Does the colonel uphold his dignity by acting as a drill sergeant? 2d. Does he increase the efficiency of his command by abusing the men for committing errors which he himself has caused, primarily, by putting them in such a state of mental excitement that they hardly know what they do? 3d. Can respect exist in such a case, and can discipline be enforced where respect does not exist? The late drill shows that the regiment is sadly behind in drill and discipline, the men were late at assembly, were decidedly careless, there being too much talking in the ranks, while officers and guides were slow and often most inefficient."

—A COMMITTEE of the 7th New York, of which Capt. W. H. Kipp is chairman, are seeking for a plot of ground at some point on the Hudson for a camp ground for the regiment during the coming summer. It is apparent that the officers of the 7th have little faith that the new military code will be adopted at this session of the Legislature.

—BRIG.-GEN. W. G. WARD, 1st Brigade, will review the 22d New York at its armory on Wednesday next, April 27. The review will be followed by a concert and hop.

—THE 8th New York will parade for review and presentation of marksmen's badges, at its armory, 26th street and 9th avenue, on Friday evening, April 29.

—THE reception given by the veterans of the 7th New York, on the completion of their terms, at the regimental armory on Monday, April 18, was one of the grandest successes of the year. The vast building was thronged from the early afternoon until past midnight, and yet so systematically had everything been arranged that a crush was avoided. The music was of the very best, while the several committees, with Colonel Pond and his field and staff, seemed to be everywhere at once. Not a complaint was heard during the evening; even the inevitable line at the cloak rooms was managed so as to avoid confusion. The company rooms were all thrown open, while the gorgeous palace of the veterans received due praise.

—CO. D, 16th N. Y. Battalion, Yonkers, held its fourth annual reception and full dress drill at their armory on Friday, April 22.

—THE annual exhibition drill and reception of the Drum Corps, 5th regt., N. Y., was held at Irving Hall, April 18. The corps was formed shortly after 9 o'clock, and, under the veteran Drum Major Chas. Berchet, sounded all the regulation calls, as well as reveille and tattoo. A fine exhibition of company drill and the manual of arms was then given, after which the corps was inspected by Adj. H. Hoeker. At the close of the inspection 1st Sergt. Mehler was formally presented with a handsome medal by the members of the corps. Dancing followed the military exercises.

—A DELEGATION from the several regiments opposed to amendments to Military Code, S. N. Y., consisting of Col. Clark, Capt. Kipp and Price, 7th regt.; Capt. Chas. T. Smith, 22d regt.; Capt. Thompson and Q. M. Jacob Hess, 71st regt.; Capt. Withaus, 9th regt.; Capt. Steenburgh, Battery F, and Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, appeared before the Committee on Militia, in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on April 20. Col. Clark and Gen. Wingate made able speeches in favor of amending the objectionable features of the bill: Reduction of the maximum of companies, abolishing the imprisonment clause, doing away with full dress uniforms, and the destruction of rifle practice. Adj.-Gen. Townsend, General Molineux, and Col. Cruger, of the commission, appeared to defend the new law. Gen. Molineux and Col. Cruger made able speeches, the Colonel replying in detail to the arguments of Col. Clark. The opponents of the bill will be fully prepared, a second meeting will be held at Albany on Wednesday, April 27.

—CO. K, 12th New York, held its third annual entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Tuesday, April 19, at which the play of the "Honey-moon" was presented by the members of the Amateur League. This play was excellently rendered, Miss Helen Russell as "Juliana" carrying off the honors. Mr. Nicols in the minor part of "Lopez" made the hit among the male characters. The large building was literally crammed "from turret to foundation stone," the music was of the best, while Capt. Fackner, Lieuts. Moody and Griffiths, and the members of the company were indefatigable in looking after their guests. One of the features of the occasion was the publication of a newspaper called the *Skirmisher*, which served not only as a programme but gave a full record of the 12th regiment and Co. K.

—COL. AUSTIN, 13th New York, is in receipt of the following communication from Adj.-Gen. Townsend: "The Commander-in-Chief has directed me to express to you his regret that he finds it necessary to withdraw his acceptance of the escort tendered to him and his staff, through you, by the 13th regiment on the occasion of the approaching celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown." It is very clear that the present Commander-in-Chief, S. N. Y., does not "love the military." The regiment, however, are determined to go to Yorktown in 1881, and will pay their own expenses. The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Jacobs for \$15,000, for the expenses of the regiment, has not been withdrawn; on the contrary, it has been virtually loaded down with amendments by organizations throughout the State, until it has now nearly reached \$50,000. Of course the Governor will veto the bill, and, justly, as a very needless expense; but no matter, it will be used as an addition to the grievances of the State troops.

—THE 8th New York, Col. Geo. D. Scott, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for

Washington in 1861 by a grand reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Thursday, April 21.

—Gen. WARD, commanding 1st New York Brigade, has reissued General Orders No. 4, 1st Brigade, series 1875, prescribing the method of keeping the books and records required of regimental and company commanders, with the changes and modifications required by the law and regulations, as well as orders from higher headquarters. It is a very useful order, and one that should be given due prominence in every company room.

—CAPT. THOS. H. CULLEN, 22d New York, and Captain Darius Ferry, 23d Brooklyn, both recently elected majors of their respective commands, have, after due consideration, declined the promotion. Captains Chas. T. Smith, 23d, and Alfred H. Williams, 23d, are looked upon as the coming men.

—Previous to the reception at the 12th regiment armory on Monday last, April 18, Co. E, Capt. Mosher, held a literary entertainment in their company rooms. Music, vocal and instrumental, readings and recitations, was the programme. The company affair was a most complete success.

—COL. C. B. MITCHELL and Maj. Wm. De Lancy Boughton, division staff, and Capt. John Keim, Battery B, have been detailed as an examining board for commissioned officers in the batteries attached to the 1st New York Division.

—THE Gardes Lafayette, an independent organization formed after the disbandment of the 55th regiment, New York, gave a grand reception at the Metropolitan Concert Hall on Monday, April 18. The command, sixteen full files, gave a spirited exhibition drill in company movements and the manual under Capt. J. M. Dubois; after which a review was given to the French Consul General, M. Edmund de Breuil. At the close of this ceremony the battalion was presented with a handsome stand of colors, and the floor was cleared for dancing.

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EVANS—NICHOLS.—In Boston, Mass., April 20, by the Rev. C. B. Crane, D. D., I-ADORE M., daughter of Brice S. Evans, to Lieut. FRANK W. NICHOLS, U. S. N., both of Boston.

THOMPSON—COLBY.—In Boston, Mass., April 20, by the Rev. Thos. H. Lamb, D. D., Miss MARY C., daughter of Hon. Francis Thompson, to Lieut. HARRISON G. O. COLBY, U. S. N.

DIED.

ELLIOTT.—In Washington, April 16, JARED L. ELLIOTT, Chaplain U. S. A., retired, ag. 75 years.

KENSEL.—At New Haven, Conn., on Easter Day, of paralysis of the brain, Captain GEORGE A. KENSEL, 5th U. S. Artillery, aged 44 years and nine months.

MCNUTT.—At Paris, France, Lieut. Col. JOHN MCNUTT, U. S. Army, retired.

NELSON.—At Albany, N. Y., April 19, of typhoid pneumonia, Major JAM'S H. NELSON, late U. S. Army, aged 40 years. Remains taken to Pontiac, Mich., for interment.

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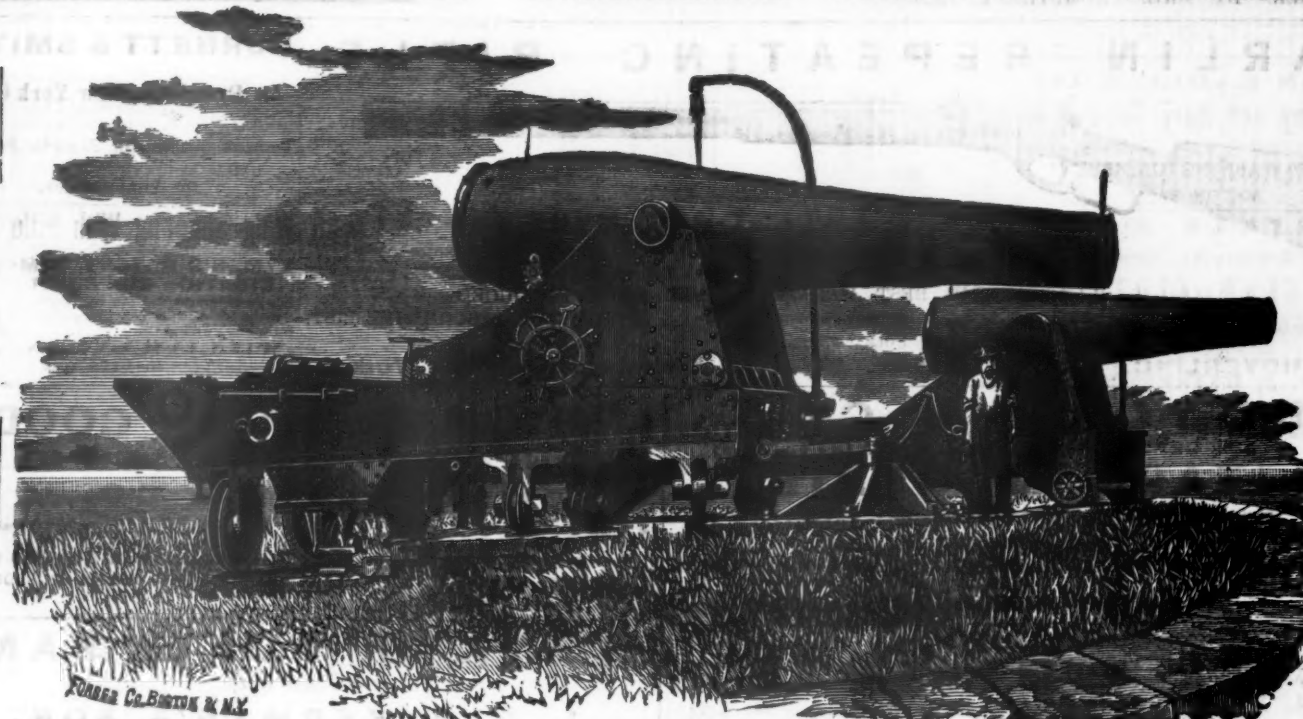
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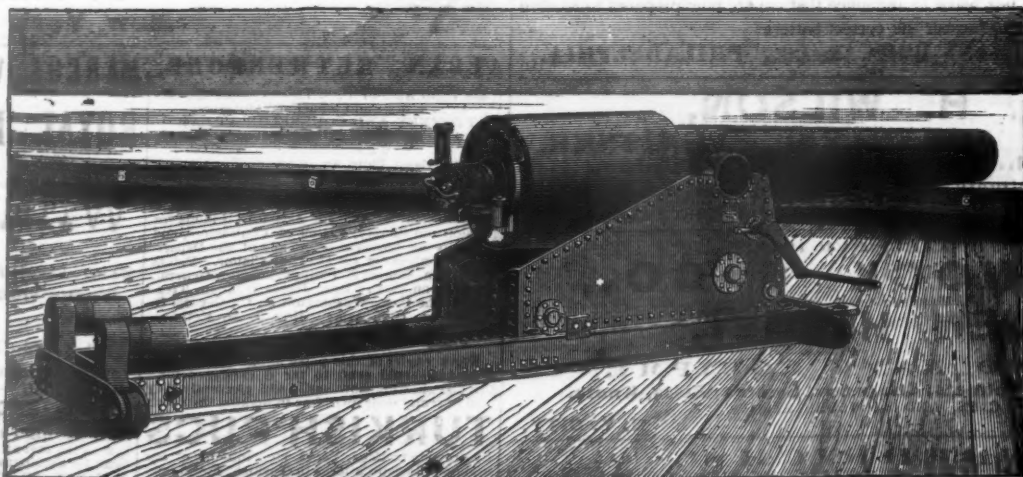
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